CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 123 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorported in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	DEPART.
Honolulu Maru.	T. Inoue.	16thMay.	28th May
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	30th ,,	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Meguro	24th June.	9th July,
Indus Maru	Y Takada	31st June	14th July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
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SHIPPING

N.Y K.LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
*Yamagata Maru	K. Ogawa	3,807	17th May	30th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita	3,938	26th May	10th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th ,,	23th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotosiya	3817.	10th June	17th June
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	1st July
Tokao Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of pasports.

Date,	Steamers.	Tons.
27th May	NALDERA †	15,825
8th June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	A STEAMER	
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTLA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,480
29th ,,	DALIDONIA	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDA †	16,118
12th ,,	NIVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

* NALDERA Terminates voyage at Ply. mouth
MALWA
NARKUNDA: Through steamer from Australia
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

1st. June	MANELA	.. ..	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	.. ..	8,975
27th July	MANDALA	.. ..	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 10th June	SOUDAN	.. ..	6,696
29th ,,	SARDINIA	.. ..	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd Jun.	NARKUNDA	.. ..	16,118
30th ,,	MORCA	.. ..	10,911
20th Jun.	NAIDERA	.. ..	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
25th May	BARPETA ..	Karachi and P.Gulf
26th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
26th ,,	VASNA ..	Busrah direct
31st ,,	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
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NOTICE.

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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... Rs. 2,43,55,585
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,25,12,915
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY,
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
E C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
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Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
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Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
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R. R. HYND.
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ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
Rs.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,90,390
Reserve Fund 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square. London, E. C. 3.
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Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson; Bart.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
COURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size mirror back side board, crockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield seats and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. D. C. Robinson and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writing tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterfield sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils etc. etc
The property of M. C. Jiles, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; and on account of Insurance offices. One iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
One stud Baker Motor Car seven seater four sylinder 30-36 H. P. in excellent running order.
Property of European Gentleman.
One handsome strong Iron Grey C. B. Gelding by Samurai. T. B. A. Dam by Genoa Arab, height 15-3½. A splendid charge could turn a good showy stepper in harness.
By order of N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4987 of 1921 (Charandas v/s. Morarji).
One Oak Land Motor Car 15-20 H. P. five seater in good condition.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-ware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofs, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.
The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition
One 15-20 H. P. "Fiat Landaulett." Motor Car in excellent condition and good running order.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STUDS, SERGE, PLATES, BRASS GOODS, BASINS, BATH TUB, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—
One case Boots.
2 Bales Veraval Cotton (slightly damaged by salt water.)
5 parcels collar studs.
5 bales blue serge each containing 12 to 13 pieces, 54 inches, 550 to 600 yards in each bale.
100 cases tin plates, 70 lbs.
2 cases brass goods (card frames, handles, rings).
7 crates enamel basins one lot buckets.
On account of Insurance Offices:—
1 big bath tub.
On account and risk of Messrs. Abbas and Co., of Dhanji Street Parsi Gully.
29 Bales account paper.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Essuf Mansion, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, silverware, very rich platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room blackwood suite, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, Silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano by F. Hunelt and Sohn Stuttgart Germany, suitable for Indian climate, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and

AUCTION SALE.

English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of C. F. Birley, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom, rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.
One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.
Property are on view and catalogues are published.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th May 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.
OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SELECTED FIRST AND SECOND CLASS GANDERI.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th of May, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser A. H. A. Yeman Dawood:—
H—90 pieces Moulmein first class selected teak squares tons 22—16—3 about 15 feet.
On account and at the risk of the constituents.
About 150 tons Moulmein teak squares above 15 feet and about 75 tons first and second class selected Ganderi Marks J C, E R P, V R S, M L, G R B, S D B etc.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.
AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF DIAMOND AND PEARL EAR-RINGS AND GOLD NECKLACE.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dalichand Meghuji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagor Arab Mahomed bin Alli Jani, now an Insolvent:—
1 gold neck ornament about 30 tolas.
1 pair of beautiful diamond and pearl earrings.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH ENAMELLED JEWELLERY, SET WITH DIAMONDS, ORNAMENTS, OLD COINS ETC., ETC.
On THURSDAY, the 25th May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kekhushru Mancherji Hiramanek:—
7 Gold enamelled figures of horse, tiger and camel, etc., set with diamonds.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled kankavati with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds, 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works in sorts and sizes.
The above is on view,
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 921.
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., AT LONAVLA.
Under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esq., Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Mrs. J. Holland, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lonavla, in the Y. W. C. A. Bungalow, near Mr. Marazban's Bungalow, the household furniture, crockery, glassware, clothings, etc., etc., of the above deceased.
The property will be on view from Friday.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1922.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS throughout India to sell our mild and fragrant high class SWADESHI cigarettes. Terms most liberal. Apply personally THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 14, Hill Road, Bandra.
A R3807

WANTED.—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 750 p.m. to a first class man. Apply to:—DHAKAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R13155

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typewriting and well versed in English Gujerati and Marathi. Apply Box No. 8095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3825

WANTED.—A good CHEMIST. Apply with testimonials to:—DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A C13156

WANTED.—AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE,. RAJKOT.
A R3724

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras.
A C12902

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for METALS and YARN, capable of extending business. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply to Box No. 8092, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3808

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—A TRAINED SCHOOL MISTRESS to take charge of the European Railway School, Fatehgarh from 10th July, 1922. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. rising to Rs. 125, unfurnished quarters will be provided and rent will be charged at Rs. 10 per cent of salary. Free Railway pass will be given to Fatehgarh for the journey on this Railway on joining. Apply with copies of testimonials to H. F. DORAN, Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Fatehgarh.
A C13151

WANTED. PROVINCIAL AGENTS to open Sub-Offices in their own provinces for our limited concern to co-operate in all the business branches, as shown in our Prospectus: each agent's monthly salary will be Rs. 250, besides commission on profit. Those who can invest Rs. 200, to Rs. 5,000, need apply. Respectable and expert salesmen preferred. Prospectus etc., can be sent by post after we receive annas two. THE INDUSTRIAL AND ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, LTD., 11-14, Elphinstone Circle, P. O. Box 390, BOMBAY.
A M3824

MEERUT COLLEGE.

WANTED—AN M.A. IN PERSIAN AS Senior Professor of Persian and Arabic on Rs. 200—5—250 and an M.Sc., as Assistant Professor of Chemistry on Rs. 150—5—175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. All applications should reach the PRINCIPAL, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, by 30th June.
A C13064

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DOCTOR—M.B.B.S. is open for engagement. Inquire Post Box 4004, Bombay (7).
B R3811

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,.
B C13104

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND AGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3746

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND. 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

REQUIRED FLAT of 3 to 4 rooms at Colaba, Fort, or Marine Lines Rent Rs. 200. Write J. Post Box 40 G. P. O., Bombay.
D R3802

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

COTTON SEEDS

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREEDER, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O. via Manickganj, Dist. Dacca.
GA C12966

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JG 13124

AN 11 years' experienced Motor Mechanic will take up in his charge couple of decent private cars of any make except Ford, look after them, keep them in his own Garage in Fort, do all repairs small or big, painting, etc., engage his own men to drive and clean them, and thus save all botheration of a really very busy owner. Also drive personally while owner proceeding on long tour. Terms quite moderate Apply to Box No. 8095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3820

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE.—HALF COTTON PRESS and Hydraulic steam Engine with 8 pumps Hedgart Type. Both machinery working in good order. Apply to MORESHWAR RAOJI. Secretary, The New Akot Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd. Akot, Berar.
K C13171

FOR SALE.—SPARE PARTS for Ford Cars, worth about Rs. 12,000 State offers. Box No. 8086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
K R3801

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE. One second-hand C02 REFRIGERATING and ICE MAKING PLANT of 10 ton capacity, by J. and E. Hall, complete with a belt driven compressor, a submerged condenser and an Evaporator with Ice Tank. Also another complete Plant as above but of half a ton capacity. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No 8070, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13112

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping. Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TADPATRIS of every size, on hire or for sale, also same can be made to order. Apply CHAPSI BHANJI TADPATRIVALA, Shak Gally, Mandvi. Post No. 3.
N R3799

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS D.C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3808

INSECTIVE can be used with deadly effect on white ants, cockroaches, bugs, mosquito, blight. Price Re. 1-8 with directions post free. ROSS, Igatpuri, G. I. P.
N R3823

RODITE absolutely wipes and rats, mice and all grain eating pests. No bother, ready taibed price. Rs. 1-8. Post free. ROSS, Igatpuri, G. I. P. Rly.
N R3822

FOR SALE.—Several miles light Railway LINE 9 lbs. to 20 lbs.. about sixty Trucks and accessories for sale. For terms, communicate with JWALA PRASAD, Superintendent of Works, Benares Hindu University, Benares City.
N C13147

DO YOU KEEP HENS—Eggon, simply wont allow hens to stop laying eggs, try a sample packet price Re. 1-8 with directions post free used by all the big poultry farmers in America. You will be delighted with the result. ROSS, Igatpuri, G. I. P. Rly.
N R3821

FOR SALE—With cleaning rod, etc., in flat brown leather brass bound case, by Messrs. Purdey and Sons, London, a double barrelled 500 Express Rifle by Messrs. Blanch and Sons, London. In first class condition. Charge 4 Drams Curtis and Harvey, Bullet hollow or solid. Has been used for all natures of Big Game. Price Rs. 400 or near offer—Apply Colonel Sir PERCY HAMBRO, Knollswood Lodge, Simla.
N C13092

PERSONAL.

FAMILY BENEFIT FUND.
For Europeans and Anglo-Indians
7, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta,
RS. 400 ALMOST FOR NOTHING.

LAST 3 YEARS NEARLY WHOLE OF subn. paid was retd. to nominees, besides Rs. 400 on death of subr. Subn. Re. 1 p.m. for both sexes up to 45 years age. Send 1 Anna for Prospectus to HONY. SECY. Please mention this paper.
C13171

FINANCIAL.

PROPRIETOR of Newly built Theater costing 2½ lacs Yeilding net, rent Rs. 2,500/- desires to take up partner or financier for one lac. Write A Post Box, 40 G.P.O. BOMBAY.
A R3803

REQUIRED on mortgage the sum or sums of about Rs. 50,000 for a period of one Year by a Limited Company of Engineers, Founders and Machinery Manufacturers in Central India. Share in profit besides interest. Apply Box. No. 8077 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R3766

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

100 only officers' airtight steel UNIFORM CASES, sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long, 17 broad, 12 high, with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects and air, with best 4 level locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black japanned outside and dark blue inside. Going very cheap for Rs. 30 each, packed in a wooden crate, Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & CO., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R3754

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

has now REMOVED to the late Surplus Stores building at the Prince of Wales Museum opposite the Army and Navy Stores and is known as the UNIVERSAL AUCTION and SALES DEPARTMENT. New goods of every description.

A Visit will convince you. Auction from 5-30 p.m. to 12 p.m. Sales Dept. open all day.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM
8, Nandibagan Lane, P O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

ALL concerned to note that LALA ALAKH. DHARI has ceased to be our Managing Agent from to-day.

By Order of the Board,
DHUKBHANGANLAL,
Secretary.
The Muradabad Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd.,
Muradabad.
Muradabad. 15th May, 1922.
C13167

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HEREBY we give Public Notice that NAGJI GHELABHAI, the working partner of this firm, has severed his connection with this firm from the 18th May, 1922, and that he is no longer interested in or concerned with the business of this firm as from that date.

MANHARLAL & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
R3816

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 605 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.

The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road, in close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.

Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.

H. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager.
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid.
C13084

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD—A jewellers and curios shop with the furniture contained therein at Colaba Causeway. Meet or write to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
46, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C13145

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, Andheri, offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design for a Market on the site of the existing Market at Andheri. Designs must be accompanied by detailed estimates of cost not to exceed Rs. 24,000. Designs with estimates must be sent to the Chairman, Palli Hill, Bandra, before the 31st July, 1922. Further particulars can be obtained by interview with the Chairman at the above address.

H. FLEMING.
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Andheri.
C13174

GHATKOPER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. I

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, the Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 997 dated 9th May, 1922, published in Government Gazette, dated 11th May, 1922, Part I page 1095, do hereby give notice under Section 50 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I 1915 that the Arbitration Proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
C13056 Arbitrator.

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE of Vile-Parle hereby declares its intention of making a Town Planning Scheme for Survey Nos. 23 and 24 of Vile-Parle having for its Northern boundary the Railway Level Crossing there and to call it Town Planning Scheme No. IVA of Vile-Parle. The pot and Falni Nos. are as follows:—

Survey No. 23 Pot No. 18 whole. Pot No. 17 whole.

Survey No. 24 Pot No. 1 whole Falni No. 1 part, Pot No. 2 part, falni No. 4 part.

2. The whole area is more particularly shown in the map kept open for inspection at the Office of the Notified Area Committee, in Gazdar Hall at Andheri, near Andheri Railway Station, during office hours.

3 It is provided in section 9 (5) of the Bombay Town Planning Act that the Governor in Council shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be communicated to him in writing within one month of the publication of this notice in the Bombay Government Gazette, by any person likely to be affected by the Scheme.

H. FLEMING,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee, Vile-Parle.
Andheri, 23rd May, 1922.
C13175

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE of Borivli hereby declares its intention of making a Town Planning Scheme for:—

Survey Nos. 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 36, 39, 40, 44; 46, 35, 34, 33, 31, 30, 29, 28; 22, 23, 25, 26, 18, 19, 27, including all land, whether designated by Survey Number or not, falling within the boundaries of the plan attached.

The scheme will be known as Borivli T.P.S. No. II.

2. The land is in the village of Kanheri.

3. The whole area is more particularly shown in the map kept open for inspection at the office of the Notified Area Committee in Gazdar Hall at Andheri, near the Railway Station, during office hours.

4. It is provided in section 9 (5) of the Bombay Town Planning Act that the Governor in Council shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be communicated to him in writing within one month of the publication of this notice in the Bombay Government Gazette by any person likely to be affected by the Scheme.

H. FLEMING.
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee.
Borivli.
C13176

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DR. G. T. MODY, D. O. (Oxon.) M.B.; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, has REMOVED his Consultation Rooms to BIBLE SOCIETY'S BUILDING, 166, Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone 6094.
Consulting Hours 3 to 6 p.m.
R3804

THE INDUSTRIAL & ADVERTISING SYNDICATE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Syndicate will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), either at the Registered Office of the Syndicate at 11-14, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, or at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly Audited Statement of Accounts of the Syndicate till 31st May, 1922.
(2) To confirm the additions and omissions of Directors.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.
(5) To declare Dividend, if any.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Syndicate will be CLOSED from 15th day of June, 1922, to 30th day of June, 1922, both days included.

By Order of the Board,
J. BUTT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C13178

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATILAL MOTILAL has contracted with our clients JAMNADAS NAROTAMDAS BHAU, KANTHADBHAI HAMIRBHAI and KESHAVJI GOVINDJI for the absolute sale to them, free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments with messuages and tenements thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned, at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87½ feet from East to West and 22½ feet from North to South on the West side and 10½ feet on the East side and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 523, New No. 2557, Old Survey No. 3196 and New Survey 1905 with messuages and tenements thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 145 and Street Nos. 203, 205 and 207, which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhimji Girdhir and Ramji Girdhir, on or towards the West by Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bhansali Haridas Tulsidas and on or towards the South by the property of Vithoba Kesoba.

Dated the 24th day of May, 1922.

MADHOWJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C13179

AMUSEMENTS.

LIFE

The Greatest and the Dearest asset of Mankind,
What does the "Scientific" GERMAN Brain say about "Life"
LIFE, A GAMING TABLE,
Why? How?
See our this week's "GERMAN" super drama.

"AT THE GAMING TABLE OF LIFE"

A Splendid Society drama in five reels,
Mind—It is "GERMAN"
If you miss it, you miss something SPLENDID.
Also our Serial sensational
"THE WHIRLWIND"
with
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Episodes 8th, 9th. 4 parts.
A SPECIAL SELECT DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45.
GIBSON ENTERTAINERS
TRIXIE
The World's leading Equilibrist.
BUTTONS
The Rubber Doll!
GIBSON AND DOREEN
Comedy Instrumentalists
ALSO
"BAREE SON OF KAZAN."
Featuring Neil Shipman
PRICES AS USUAL:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10P.M.
The Queen of the Films
MARY PICKFORD
IN
Bret Harte's Famous Story of the Golden West
"M' LISS"

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
A PATHE FEATURE PRODUCTION
NICK WINTER
The famous Detective
IN
"THE ENIGMATIC BUCKLE"
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HIGH AND DIZZY"

THE EMPRESS
NEXT SATURDAY 27th May.
THERE'S A HURRICANE COMING
It's
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"
"Hurricane Hutch"
CENSOR-PROOF
"Hurricane Hutch" has no knives, "no guns, no crime. It is clean, vigorous, "and exciting. It is the Saturday Evening Post "story idea, magnified in action, multiplied "in sensations, vivified with virile valiance. "It's there a Million ways"
PLEASE NOTE:—That this Serial which feature CHARLES HUTCHINSON should not be confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and it is absolutely PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

IMPERIAL
To-Night & Second Week
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland & Marguerite Courtot
Makes the hot and cold chills run up and down your spine.
See it!.....Follow it

Episode 4th. At Bay.
" 5th, Danger Ahead.
" 6th, A Nest of Knaves.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Thousands have seen it and Thousands are Eager to see it FOR THOSE WHO MISSED!
WE ARE REPEATING
TONI-GHT AND THIS WEEK
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYU
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees
More than 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, May 26.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

The s.s. "Caledonia" with outward mails of the 11th instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The mail steamer Narkunda with the English mails of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 24th instaut.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the above will be held at the head office,—Laxmidas Dungarsee's New Building, near Parel Branch Post Office, Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the extraordinary general meeting of the above Committee which was to have been held yesterday (Wednesday) has been postponed to Wednesday the 31st instant. It will be held on that day at 9 p.m. in the Girls' School Compound (Kamatipura Bazaar Road.).

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m.

JIVA DAYA WEEK AT BULSAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League there will be a Jiva Daya week celebrated at Bulsar when meetings will be held between the 27th, and 29th instant, at different places to propagate the cause of preservation of animal life. Some of the prominent Jiva Daya speakers taking advantage of the week end are proceeding to the place.

THE LATE PIR SAHEB JHANDAWALLA.

The death took place at Hyderabad (Sind) on Thursday the 18th instant, of Pir Saheb Jhandawalla, a well known Muslim spiritual leader of Sind. The Pir Saheb had presided over the Khilafat Conference held at Larkhana. The deceased's "moulad sheriff" ceremonies will be performed in Bombay at the Zakeria Musjid to-night and the "Ziarat" ceremony on Friday morning.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

The visit to G. I. P. Ry. Works at Matunga has been fixed for May 26,1922, and members will meet at Brandon's First Class Refreshment Rooms at Victoria Terminus for lunch at 12-30 p.m. Special train carrying members and the guests will leave Victoria Terminus immediately after the Nagpur Mail and will run direct to the Works at Matunga. At 5 p.m. tea at the G. I. P. Institute Lawn and at 5-45 p.m. departure.

MANDVI SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

STALL-KEEPERS' DECLRATION.

All the Cloth merchants having stalls in the Mandvi Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibition have signed the following pledge:—

We the undersigned, who have stalls of Khaddar and Mill Yarn cloth in the above exhibition, solemnly affirm and say that we in our stalls sell pure Khaddar and handwoven cloth of the Indian Mill Yarn only. If anybody proves that we have kept either the Mill woven cloth or the foreign yarn cloth in our stalls, we will remove the said cloth and will pay a penalty of Rs. 25 (to be utilized in the Tilak Swaraj Fund) for the breach of terms and conditions of the exhibition.

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION.

In addition to the Prize Winners of Spinning Competition held at Matunga during the National week, whose names have been published, the following are future selected as certificate holders.

1. Mr. Balwant Venktesh Joshi. 2. Mr. Chandrasekhar Krishnalal Trivedi. 3 Mr. Bhagwandas Jivraj Nonsey. 4. Mr. Chintaman Hari 5. Mr. Ghosar Malsi 6. Mr. Balchndra Narayan. 7. Mr. Shanta Bai Rajoolkar. 8. Mr. Dhangowri Jagmohandas. 9. Sri. Goharbai Moolji. 10. Haridas Narayanji.

The above successful competitors are requested to take away the Certificates from the Matunga Congress Committee between 8 to 10 A. M.

MILL STRIKES.

On Wednesday morning the weavers of the Crescent Mill at DeLisle Road, who had been on strike till Tuesday, surrendered unconditionally and resumed work. The Globe Mill started work on Tuesday afternoon, but when it opened on Wednesday morning, about 300 weavers struck work demanding an increase in their wages. The mill continued working without them.

SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA FUND.

The following is a Summary of the report of the Hon. Secretaries Submitted to the Bombay Collection Committee of the Surat Rashtriya Shala Fund:—

The total amount collected for the fund, is Rs. 8,872-8-0. The amount of expenses incurred is about Rs. 400/-. The Committee's best thanks are due to (1) The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha of Bombay for organizing a public entertainment, for the benefit of the fund. The proprietors of the Precious, the Royal and the American Jusab Cinema Theatres for cinema shows given for the benefit of the fund. (3) Sheth Mangilal Kamanand for giving six silver medals to the young volunteers who have been rendering useful service by collecting funds, and various other ways.

The Secretaries State that since the Submission of the report, further donations have been received or promised, notably the donation of Rs. 3000 promised by the trustees of the Zaveri Bazar Dharam Kanta.

The following amounts were realised at the Variety entertainment given at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 23rd day of April last, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha:—Net amont of sale proceeds of tickets Donations announced at the meeting Rs. 9911-0-0

Sorabji F. Baracha 101-0-0 Surajmal Keshrimal 101-0-0 Gajraj Shivkarandas 51-0-0 A Parsee Lady 50-0-0 Parsee Lady 50-0-0 A Parsee Gentleman 15-0-0 Ratanbai K. P. Master 10-0-0 Jagatnarayen Chewdhari 6-0-0 Nanala Kedarnath 5-0-0 A Hindu Gentleman 1-0-0. Total Rs. 1301-0-0.

CORONER'S COURT.

A BORAH STABBED,

Sulemanji Camrudin, a Borah, aged about twenty years, was purchasing betel-leaf at a shop at Chore Bazaar at about 8 p.m. on the 23rd instant, when Karimbux Ibrahim, a butcher, is alleged to have suddenly gone to him and stabbed him in the chest with a knife. Sulemanji ran, followed by the assailant. A few minutes later, the victim of the assault was found lying in Chimna Butcher Street, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died about fifteen minutes after admission.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Sulemanji, when Karimbux who has been arrested by the police, was present at the enquiry.

Deceased's brother Abdul Hoosein, a hardware merchant, identified the body and said that in consequence of information received he went and saw the deceased lying at the junction of Gujer Street and Chimna Butcher Street. He was conscious and told witness that a butcher had stabbed him. Witness put him in a carriage and took him to the police and then to the hospital. Witness did not know the suspect.

Gulam Abbas, a betel-leaf shopkeeper, said the deceased came to his shop to purchase betel-leaf. Later on, the suspect also came and raised his right hand and struck the deceased with a sharp instrument like a knife near his chest. He was trying to strike the deceased again when the latter ran away followed by the suspect.

Replying to the suspect, witness said that he had seen the suspect being beaten by two or three men about fifteen minutes before he (the suspect) struck the deceased on the road in front of his shop.

Kaderbhoy Tyebji, a melon-seller, said he heard an alarm and saw the deceased running followed by the suspect.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased was in semi-conscious state and dying from loss of blood.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from his having been stabbed in the chest with a knife by Karimbux Ibrahim.

THE YOUTH OF TO-DAY.

The following is a contribution by Mr. R. A. Gagrat published in the New High School Magazine:—

It has now almost become a truism to assert that the world is in no moral mood to-day. It is clear to those who see that the atmosphere around her is changed. Its air thickly resounds with clash of creeds and conflict of views. And from this vortex of hoary maxims arises the outstanding questions of the value and the worth of a youth. Before the great world-war, youth was considered to be a species of regrettable disease, as it is still so regarded in some measure on our Eastern side. His ebullition of spirit and power of destruction were lamented by the Elders. The war unmasked this delusion. His powers turned out to be an asset of supreme national importance. And though the youth of one generation is no exact reproduction of the youth of the last, the war further enhanced the margin of distinction, both in the West as well as in the East. Passion has a reaction, and every human heart has been scarred during the past six or seven years. The youth of to-day has therefore grown up in an atmosphere of passion.

The West being the theatre of the last world conflict, its youth dreams of war and love and death. And if it succeeded in arousing in their hearts soaring emotions, it also made them feel the grim realities of life. They have caught sight from a distance of hunger and mortality, experienced hardships and troubles and have felt the chill waning of strong emotions. They have carried flowers at hasty war-marriages or have moaned in wondering confusion of thought over the death of their dear elders or friends.

On the Eastern globe, India shared the perils of war and felt its bitter pangs as well as the aches of the aftermath. If the Western youth dreamt of war and love and death, the Eastern dreamt of the dawn of Wardsworth's "Vision Splendid", of liberty, equality and fraternity. The slogan of self-respect, self-reliance and self-determination echoed in his ears. Its youth was also awake and pulsated with a newer life. The gospel of isolation from the current movements of life and thought no longer deters them from keeping pace with the growing activity of world-thought.

Yet the youth (and I mean Youth in the largest sense of its term—Youth of Humanity) has been symbolised as an idol of mere emotions and aspirations. He has been charged with recklessness and immaturity. It is true that he is not much affected by the craze of caution or the thought of maturer deliberation. Yet he is not without them. It was in his *boyish impatience*, which came near the Truth, that Mazzinni exclaimed "they might have won, if all had done their duty to their country!" It has been so justly remarked that whatever be the attitude of mind of a youth, he is affected by natural impulses, lofty ideals, and always errs on the side of generosity, imagination and discovery. And if he is permitted to share intensely the strenuous activity which surges around him, made free in the freedom of love and wisdom shared with the elders", he will "let lose a fire of regeneration in the world."

It is past the time to frown a threatening "hush." It is equally past the time to be shocked or amazed at their expressing independent convictions or to oppose their instinctive desire for a free and fuller life. The nature of the student world moves apace the nature of the world. Let the Elders feel the pulsations of the time-spirit, guage the growing strength of youth and by sweet reasonableness guide their sentiments into fruitful channels.

It is said that the Universities have now ceased to produce mere scholars. The school makes the youth a patriot, the College a nationalist. We have it from current papers that a Headmaster of a well-known public school in England recently remarked: "Boys of this generation are in far more earnest than the boys of my youth. They are thinking of the great questions which confront the nation to-day and are bent upon getting to the bottom of things. Despite all criticism the public schools of to-day are out not to make scholars but to make citizens, and if the nation tampers with the Spirit they nurture, it will do so at its own peril." Let the youth of our country strive to rise equal to the growing consciousness of Humanity. The lessons of the West should not be lost upon us. We should profit by their example, their success and failures and march forward to take our proper place in that new Youthful Dawn.

TRAMWAY FARES.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Tram Service is perhaps the poorest in India. It is so slow and so irregular. In Calcutta, the service is really efficient; and at Delhi, Madras and Cawnpore, it is certainly better than at Bombay. In Madras, fares range from one pice to eight pice, according to distance. Even at Delhi and Cawnpore, the fares are cheaper. The Bombay Tramway Co. has no real ground for complaint. It has no justification to increase its fares. It is absurd to say, that extension of Tram line is impossible, unless fares are enhanced over the existing lines. No one will grudge to pay half an anna extra for the extension of Girgaum Line to Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, or for the extension of the Tardeo Line to Hornby Vellard Corner. (Gamadia House). But any increase on the existing Lines will be a positive hardship on the lower middleclass and the poor people; and more so on those, who have shifted to the north of the town. It is earnestly hoped, that when the application for an increase of fares comes up before the Corporation, the Democratic Party will vote solidly against this threatened burden on the people. When will our commercial magnates cease to profiteer, please?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PADROADO JURISDICNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indeed I am very much surprised to read the letter of your correspondent B. F. published in your to-day's issue under the heading of the Padroado Jurisdiction. He says that if the Enst Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein are at all backward it is for reasons other than they being under the Padroado. Now allow me to tell that it is a fact the community in question is really backward and for this Padroado is much to be blamed,—because it is a real obstacle to progress in the way of the Catholics concerned. As announced in your issue a Public General Meeting was held at Andheri on Sunday the 21st instant when it was proved to the hilt that the backwardness of the community in question was due to the Padroado. There were over 1000 people of Bombay Salsette and Bassien and 8 Priests of the Diocese present at the meeting. Two of these Priests tried their utmost to refute the uncontestable arguments brought forward by the meeting for the abolition of the Padroado, arguing in their favour that the Padroado was not a hindrance to the progress nor the cause of backwardness of the community. Unfortuantely theirs agruments fell flat and they acknowledged total defeat, so much so that they were at last silenced by further arguments. Ultimately a unanimous resolution for the abolition of the Padroado was passed with acclamations. Your correspondent was fully aware of the meeting and if as I guess he really had sound arguments to make out a case for the retention of the Padroado I wonder why he did not take the opportunity and come forward and put his case before the Meeting, instead of writing a letter to your Journal with the object of misrepresenting facts without giving out his name.—Yours ets.,

ALEXANDER PIMENTO.

Marol, May 23.

A GROG-HOUSE ADJOINING A FIRE TEMPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A urinal, a grog-house or a brothel adjoining a place of worship cannot be tolerated under any circumstances.

For some years our indifferent Trustees of the Anjuman Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao, and hundreds of my co-religionists treated the existence of a country liquor shop in the close vicinity of our place of worship with supreme indifference. The disappearance of this grog-house owing to the demolition of its building was a great relief to hundreds of people who passed that corner of Lohar Street, or waited for tramcars; but the relief is destined to be only short-timed.

Some days back a formal notice from the Excise Collector was seen affixed in a new house adjoining the "Anjuman Agiary" only a few paces away from its original place. Strange to say that the notice is destroyed either through mischief or for some unknown reasons, with the result that at the expiration of the prescribed period for objections by the public the shop will be reopened. It is the duty of the Excise authorities to see that the notice affixed has not been destroyed, removed or made unreadable for the full prescribed period for raising objections.

I, through your coloumns, appeal to all my co-religionists and particularly the Trustees of the Agiary to protest strongly against the existence of a grog-house in close vicinity of a place of worship and I also expect you, Mr. Editor, to champion our cause.—Yours, etc.

MANEK PHEROZSHA.

18, Dhobitalao,

Bombay, May 24.

CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT BOARD PRESIDENTS.

RESOLUTION RE LIGHT RAILWAY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The Conference of the Presidents of District Boards is reported to have adopted, among other resolutions, a resolution to appoint a committee to study the question of light railways and to advise District Boards whether such railways could be introduced with advantage.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

GAYA SESSION.

The Behar Khilafat Publicity Bureau sends the following for publication:—

The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee have extended an invitation to the All-India Khilafat Conference to hold this year's Session at Gaya. Usually, Provinces wherein the Conference was held had full eleven months before them for making arrangements. This Province has barely seven months before it. Behar has to catch time by forelock, and begin to do the Conference work at once, incessantly and without rest. This year's Session, moreover, promises to be the most momentous in the history of the movement. Trusted leaders of the movement have been snatched away from our midst for daring to stand by Islam and for refusing to be lured into bureaucratic temptations. Muslims all the world over are looking up to India for a definite lead; and we apprehend that a larger number of Delegates than usual will pour in this year to attend our Conference. Questions of vital importance that affect the very being of Islam will come up before the Conference. Behar will have the unique honour of being the centre wherefrom the honour of Islam will be vindicated.

The Conference is naturally in need of large funds at its disposal for a successful Session. The Reception Committee is proposed to be formed at Gaya on Sunday the 4th June. We have extended invitation to Muslim leaders all over the Province, and also Circular Letters regarding funds. We earnestly request Musalmans to be present in large numbers and announce at the meeting their subscriptions and donations which we have no doubt will be on a liberal scale. No sacrifice is too much for the very preservation of the holy religion of Islam. Turkey and Angora are answering the challenge thrown to Islam, by shedding their blood and by giving away all that is best in them for the best and lasting interests of Islam. Indian Muslims are asked to do the least their religion expects of them. They are asked for financial assistance, and surely they cannot refuse to do this little sacrifice which is nothing when compared to the heavy sacrifices which it is the lot of Turkey and Angora to undergo. We trust that this appeal will not be in vain, and that every Musalman, young or old, man or woman, will have done his best to swell up the Conference funds ere June is out, to enable the Reception Committee to begin work without any handicap. Subscriptions and donations may also be sent to the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Khilafat Conference, Sheristan, Patna, who will give due official receipts, for the sums received and also will acknowledge donations publicly from time to time.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—

We have very great pleasure in announcing the initial concrete shape taken by the projects of offering helpful co-operation to Persia, in however modest a manner, on the part of the Parsis of India. The pioneers are, as is their wont, the Tatas. His celebrated Parsi house has always been in the van of social reforms. To-day it singnalises the extension of unfettered philanthropy to Persia. A large sum has been donated for the opening of the Ratan Tata Memorial Hall at Yezd in Persia. And free medical relief will be afforded to the city, irrespective of the religious denomination of the patients.

A meeting was held on the 23rd to bid farewell to Dr. Jamsetji Pestonji Patel, L. C. P. & S., who is appointed in charge of the hospital and who is to leave in a couple of days for Persia. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Mr. Dinshaw Irani, Solicitor, Mr. Banaji, Barrister, and Mr. Suntoke, pleader. Although the founding of the philanthropic institution was determined upon prior to the important letters sent by Dr. Dady to India, the noble donors would undoubtedly feel gratified at the prospect of a *rapprochement* among all Iranians, to which the beneficent institution must contribute.

In this endeavour of unifying Iran, there is no suggestion of politics and no bearing on religion. Yezd is one of the two principal centres of Zoroastrianism in to-day's Persia, the other being Kerman.

"A CLERK DUPED."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to the local news column under hte above heading in your yesterday's issue. In that it is stated that one Mr. C. Stewart made an appointment with the clerk Govind Anant Patkar at the Catholic Y. M. C. A., (Catholic Y. M. A.) Byculla. This has created an impression that the said Mr. C. Stewart was a resident of the Catholic Y M. A. I wish to draw the attention of your readers that no such person was ever a resident of the C. Y. M. A., nor do we admit any inmates without a reliable reference as to their character and identity.

Trusting you will kindly publish the above in the next issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.

F. X. ALPHONSO.

Secretary, Catholic Y. M. A.

Clare Road, Byculla,

24th May 1922.

MOPLAH WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF FUNDS

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, May 24.

The Secretary, Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee, has issued an appeal for funds for carrying on the relief work among Moplah women and children many of whom are, he says, starving and homeless.

TREATMENT POLITICAL PRISONERS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

The following representation has been forwarded to the Government on the political prisoners by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

The question of the special treatment of "political prisoners" has become acute during the last few months owing to the large number of persons, several of them persons of education and refinement having been imprisoned for political offences "chiefly under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act and the Sections of the Indian Penal Code relating to sedition and disaffection. The Under Secretary of State recently stated in Parliament that "a man who from presumably honest motives expresses political views, the public expression of which is a legal offence should not be humiliatingly treated or classed with criminals whose offences show moral obliquity."

While the Council appreciates the distinction so drawn between the ordinary criminal and the political offender it is of opinion that the distinction does not go far enough and does not cover the cases of a very large number of those who have been recently convicted under the above-named and other enactments. Their offences consisted not in the expression of "political views" but in the adoption of a line of conduct which, though illegal and which might be regarded as misguided, certainly involved no moral turpitude and in many cases proceeded from the highest motives. The Council, therefore, urges that the line of distinction drawn by the Under Secretary of State should in justice and equity embrace not merely expression of opinion but also action of the nature indicated above.

Some amelioration seems recently to have been introduced in the treatment of political offenders in Bengal, C. P., the United Provinces and in the Punjab. In the Bombay Presidency, however, the policy has been adopted of treating political prisoners on the same footing as persons imprisoned for crimes involving moral turpide. The Council strongly urges an immediate reversal of this policy which it regards as unworthy of an enlightened government and which has evoked strong feelings amongst all classes of people. The government cannot be unaware that the numerous prosecutions and convictions that have taken place recently are unpopular with a very large number of people and it cannot be to the advantage of Government to invite further resentment by according to these prisoners a treatment which has been long abandoned in other countries as being inconsistent with civilized systems of an administration. The Council feels convienced that the adoption of a policy more in consonance with popular feeling on this subject is calculated to strengthen the hands of Government in dealing with activities of a violent and diorderly character.

CASTE SYSTEM.

ITS USEFUL FEATURES.

Prof. H. L. Kaji, I.E.S., in the course of his presidential address at the third Dasha Lad Conference held at Baroda on the 19th instant said that India was passing through a very critical period in its history, the chief feature of which was the formation of new associations, new organisations, actuated by common needs, subscribing to a common creed and working towards a common goal—progress and uplift of its members in all directions—political, social industrial and economic. Instead of forming new communities, he asked whether it would not be the correct thing to revivify the old communities, which had stood the test of ages and which had survived the shock of centuries? He remarked, "The caste system does not stand for all that is bad; it has it useful features too. It is not the system but the working, that is bad. The communistic spirit of the East mingling with the individualistic tendencies of the West has resulted in a state of affairs which has brought about a steady deterioration of the institution of caste without replacing it by anything better. The caste when properly organised, was a blessing to its members. The protection of the weak rather than the survival of the fittest is its aim; cooperation rather than competition is it ideal. It acts as a trade union, it provides industrial and commercial training, it performs the functions of a cooperative credit society, of a cooperative consumers' society, of an arbitration court, of an employment bureau and further it provides a field for the selection of partners in life. These excellent functions unfortunately are at present dormant. The spirit of brotherhood and cooperation is absent and rigidity has replaced elasticity."

To revivify the caste system and to make castes potent instruments of national welfare, wide-spread education is necessary and Mr. Kaji, among other suggestions made a very strong appeal for the formation of an Educational Cooperative Society, with a capital of at least a lakh, which would advance loans to students at a cheap rate of interest, for the purposes of study within and without India. He also made a strong appeal for the removal of local barriers against the widening of the marriage circles for the selection of brides and bridegrooms, as also for the prevention of the economic waste involved in huge expenditure on marriage occasions and funerals.

"PRINCELY INDIA"

We are asked to announce that an English weekly journal entitled "Princely India" will be published in the first week of June in Gwalior. "To disclose the true state of affairs and events going on in Indian States, and to promote goodwill and cordiality between the Princes and people" is started to be the aim of the paper, which will be conducted on non-party lines.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ.

RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—

Rumours are afloat throughout India that journey to Hedjaz is unsafe and that pilgrims should postpone their proceeding on pilgrimage to Mecca till normal conditions are restored. Letters of inquiries are also been received daily in the Central Khilafat Office to that effect. I, therefore, deem it absolutely necessary to announce for public information the results of my personal inquiries into this matter. I have carefully ascertained from letters received by Bombay merchants from Hedjaz, despatched from there on the 4th of *Ramzan* and also from persons who have recently come from Hedjaz by the last steamer that there is no disturbance whatsoever in the Hedjaz and thereabout. It is not, therefore, improper for pilgrims to undertake journey to the Hedjaz for pilgrimage.

There is, however, one thing which must be brought to their notice. Prices have gone very high in the Hedjaz and consequently living is very dear there. Those who wish to proceed on pilgrimage must possess sufficient means to meet heavy expenses. Besides the condition of residents of Medina is very precarious owing to high prices. Therefore, pilgrims should deem it their sacred duty to help the poor and helpless people of Medina and should rescue them from starvation. After the Fd-ul-fitar, the steamers of Messrs. Turner Morison, Nimazi Company and Shustri Company will sail for the Hedjaz on 1st, 5th, 8th, 10th and 15th June. Pilgrims who possess sufficient means are requested to book their passages by any of these steamers.

BOMBAY'S NEW URDU DAILY.

With a view to carrying on vigorous propaganda throughout the country regarding the Khilafat movement and to keep the people in constant touch with the activities of the Central Khilafat Committee and with supplying fresh and correct news about Islamic countries, the Central Khilafat Committee has arranged to start a daily newspaper called the "Khilafat" in Urdu from the 1st July next. It will be conducted under the management and supervision of its Chief Editor Mr. Abdul Ghani, Officer-in-Charge, the Central Khilafat Office, who has been put in sole charge of the work. Arrangements have also been made to secure the best and most competent Editorial staff to assist him.

Subscribers are requested to register their names beforehand. As the daily paper is expected to secure the largest circulation, being the organ of the Central Khilafat organization, Indian merchants are requested to send in their advertisements for publication and thus avail themselves of un'que opportunity afforded to them. The rates of subscription and advertisements will be published later on. All communication should be addressed to Mr. Abdul Ghani, in-charge, Khilafat Press, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

NEW KHILAFAT WEEKLY IN GUJERATI.

Another weekly organ in Gujrati will also be published by the Central Khilafat Committee under the Editorship of Mr. Nizamuddin Qurreshi of Ahmedabad. The Gujrati paper will be useful in carrying on propaganda not only in Gujrat but also in Africa, Mauritius, Burma and the Straits Settlements, where the Gujrati-knowing people being in large numbers, it affords the paper a large scope of circulation. It is hoped the Indian public, particularly the Mussalmans, will welcome these organs of the Central Khilafat Committee and will make them self-supporting by their patronage. Besides these, the Khilafat Press turns out best lithograph type and colour work at moderate rates and on approved modern lines. The public are requested to patronise it and benefit themselves by the National press whose income will go to the Khilafat Funds.

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Monsoon is active on the south Burma coast and a storm may be forming in the gulf of Martaban. There has been nearly general rain in lower Burma and Malabar and local rain in Assam, Coorg and Madras and Deccan with a few falls in west of United Provinces and southeast Madras. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point one and half, Tavoy four, Mergui two, Moulmein three quarters, Rangoon one, Diamond Islands two, Bassein, Dhubri, Shillong and Darjeeling a half, Mainpuri a quarter, Mangalore one and half, Cuddapah a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

HARTAL IN BALASINOR.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF POLITICAL WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

BALASINOR, May 24

All public meetings of a political nature have been prohibited in the State and notices were issued by the authorities on eight political workers calling upon them to furnish security of Rs. 2000 each, the cases against these being postponed on three occasions. The next hearing of the case comes off on the 30th instant. Five of these accused were called upon on the 20th instant to produce securities and on their refusal were arrested and remanded to jail. They demanded from the jail authorities that they should be supplied with ghee with their food and on refusal have abstained from taking food since the 21st. There is hartal in the town.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. F. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

TRY

The Bombay Chronicle

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Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum. Telegr : WAGNERELEC, Bombay. Phone : 4545.

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During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

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Price Re 1 each Postage Extra.

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FOR SALE.

A CARD of the Bombay Old Share Market is to be sold immediately to the highest bidder, if reasonable. Write soon to KRISHNAPRASAD RATILAL, Maneckji Vadi, BHAVNAGAR.

G 13043

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 25, 1922.

THE END.

The manifesto issued by Srimati Swaruprani Nehru and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday is one that should give rise to profound thought in the most bureaucratic of minds. The Government of India and its subordinate provincial administrations have by now sufficient material upon which to frame a judgment on the policy of Repression. This policy has been tried now for many months and we believe that it would be the merest prudence on the part of those who oppose Indian Nationalist aspirations to take stock of the position. What has Repression achieved? Undoubtedly repressive measures were embarked upon backed by arguments suggesting that these would suffice to intimidate the Nationalist movement. At the time they were uttered these arguments may have sounded plausible to a Viceroy whose experience of India and the East is very limited. Rightly or wrongly, we are of opinion that all these arguments were adduced by way of an afterthought and that the Viceroy's advisers first resolved upon Repression in a moment of something like panic, and, later, thought out reasons which might seem to justify their conduct. However this may be, the fact remains that the policy has had its trial. Many thousands of Indians are in jail. They have gone to prison cheerfully—in many cases deliberately—and never a murmur of complaint or protest has emanated from them. Some few of their friends and admirers have, with what the prisoners doubtless regard as mistaken and undignified zeal, complained of the treatment the imprisoned men are receiving, but from the prisoners themselves there have proceeded nothing but words expressing content and cheerfulness.

Let us consider the case of Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru as Sir Harcourt Butler might consider it. Here we have a young Nationalist—the son of a greatly respected leader himself imprisoned. The young man had been released only two months ago after serving out a sentence imposed under the policy of Repression. He has again and very promptly laid himself open to punishment under the same policy. Clearly his ardour for the cause he advocates has in no wise been diminished by the earlier sentence imposed upon him. And on his second incarceration, this young man's mother gives publicity to a manifesto in which there can be traced not the slightest suggestion that she, a weak woman, has been intimidated by the second sentence of imprisonment passed upon her son. On the contrary, she expresses nothing but pride in the fact that her son has again gone to jail. Her husband—a man whom even his opponents, the bureaucrats and the Moderates, respect for his past achievements in the cause of India's regeneration—is to-day a State prisoner serving out a sentence imposed on him for an "offence" similar to that for which his son has been twice imprisoned. Yet, in Srimati Nehru's manifesto there is not the least hint of weakening on the part of a wife and a mother—not the faintest suggestion that she would have had her husband and her son act in any way differently. Nor is this particular case an isolated one. From every province in India hundreds of similar exhibitions of fortitude in what the bureaucracy regard as "wrong-doing" are vouchsafed the world almost every day. Though here and there an "apology" may have been wrung from a weaker soul—though occasionally an accused under Section 124A, has engaged counsel to defend him—these instances may be counted on the fingers of both hands. However much publicity may be given to them by the reactionary papers and the Associated Press of India, these incidents cannot by any stretch of prejudice be held to counterbalance the thousands of instances where men have gone to jail as a bridegroom goes to a wedding.

And when we consider the personality of those who are now in prison, we cannot but conclude that the policy of Repression has had its utmost trial and has failed. From Deshbandu C. R. Das (whom Lord Ronaldshay described as the leading intellect in Bengal), to Lala Lajpat Rai, from Mahatma Gandhi to the imprisoned Moulanas, there is not a man of note in Indian political life who is not in prison or—in high favour at Simla. The number of these last is not a large one, nor can it be contended that before the era of Repression their influence and prestige in the country was in any way comparable with that enjoyed by the imprisoned leaders. Surely these facts mean something. It is difficult to avoid seeing the conclusion to which they point. However much the opponents of Indian Nationalism may honestly believe that they are working through Repression for India's ultimate good, they can hardly in mere honesty avoid the conviction that the best minds of Indian India are to-day in the opposite camp—that the country is remarkably united in pursuit of a policy directly opposed to that of the Reforms, and that Repression has not succeeded in all these months of its trial in diminishing the fervour of the people or intimidating them. Granting even, as the bureaucracy maintains, that the Congress movement is a mistaken one, the fact remains that the best minds in the country and the vast bulk of the people adhere to it. How then to avoid the conclusion that it now remains for the Administration only to bow to the popular will? Continued Repression may have its advocates among those advisers of the Viceroy who believe that they know best how to deal with Orientals—knowledge which, by the way, is a great deal more difficult of attainment than self-styled and generalizing "experts" imagine, since the peoples of the East differ as much from one another in temperament as do the peoples of Europe. But even these advocates of "strength" must concede that till this day Repression has achieved nothing at all tangible—and that on the contrary there are signs that it has cemented the various elements of the opposition. It is difficult to conceive how the counsels of these optimists whose prophecies have hitherto proved false and empty can continue to receive consideration as words of weight and of wisdom. And if Repression as the official creed of the Government of India were summarily scrapped—if Lord Reading would only attempt to answer satisfactorily to himself the question:—"Where is Repression to end?" the Viceroy would merely be anticipating the action that the very counsels of the reactionaries are working to bring about. These latter believe that action on their advice operates against India's dream of *Swaraj*. Actually, such action moves steadily forward to an abandonment in belated generosity, wisdom or weariness, of a policy that was doomed from the moment the Congress accepted the evangel of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE CREA OF JIHAD.

The return of the Afghan Delegation, which has been touring Europe with a view to bring Afghanistan into more intimate relations with the Western world, is an event of Asiatic importance. An era of progress has been inaugurated by the present ruler of Afghanistan which can hardly fail enormously to benefit Islam and Asia. The cause of the political decadence of Muslim countries in the last century was no decline of vigour or of martial qualities but a decline in science and intellectual activity, at a time when Europe was advancing ruthlessly by scientific means. To accept the point of view of Europe is, for an Eastern people, mental slavery. But Europe has set an example of intellectual and practical energy which Eastern peoples have to emulate and, if possible, surpass, unless they would remain in an inferior position. There is a saying of the Holy Prophet to the effect that he who has learning but does not apply it practically is "as a donkey carrying books." The simile has been applicable to too much of the learning of the East for two centuries past, despite the Holy Coran, with its inspiring call to practice and to energy, and the Sayings of the Holy Prophet which are all against a faith which bears no fruit in human welfare, human progress. Indeed, one may say that in one respect Islam and Christendom have changed positions. The Christians are ordered only to believe whereas the Muslims are commanded to believe *and do*. Yet for some time past it has been the Christians who are doing (if without belief) and the Muslims who have been believing only, without doing.

It may be said that the incessant attacks of Christendom upon Islam were the cause of that lethargy, which meant no more than that the energies of the Islamic world were spent perforce on war. But the lethargy preceded the attacks; and the attacks have in the end destroyed the lethargy, so that now in view of the awakening of Islam and Asia, in view of the new spirit of unity and progress which has come upon the East, nobody can say that those attacks, however cruel and unjustified, have been an unmixed evil. For they have made the Muslims of the world once more united for the cause of righteousness and peace and human progress, in obedience to the injunction of the Holy Coran: "And hold fast, all together, to the cable of Allah, and do not separate." Pan-Islamism, which the Europeans speak of as a danger, is really only the revival of Islam, and that cannot be dangerous to any save wrong-doers, for it is the assertion of the kingship of Allah and brotherhood of man, and means the triumph of the Higher Law The aims and objects of the great revival of Islam are peaceful. The Muslims ask no more than a fair field for peaceable development on modern lines with the object of providing an example of true Muslim progress which shall be of servic to the world. Europe seems to wish to prevent such an example by placing the Muslims in a position so inferior, and so crippling their resources, as to make progress on a large scale impossible for the Islamic world for many years to come.

Asia cannot forget that it was when the Turkish Empire declared for progress that the word went forth for its destruction. Asia cannot forget the attempt on the part of the Allies during the war to transfer the headship of Islam from a free progressive Muslim country in close touch with Europe to a backward Muslim country far removed from Europe. From these and other indications, Muslims have deduced that Europe wishes to deprive them of the hope of progress. When we say "Europe" we are speaking of the rulors, well aware that there are many Europeans who would welcome Asia's progress upon Asiatic lines, since European lines have proved unsuitable. And the energetic resolve of the Muslims not to be deprived of their great hope of true Islamic progress is expressed to-day in many lands in various ways, all of which are lawfully included in the term Jihad (the effort of the true believer after righteousness). The Muslims everywhere to-day are striving only to secure conditions which will allow them, with a fair chance of success, to embark upon the Greater Jihad—i. e. Education, the pursuit of knowledge and its application to life's work and problems for the benefit of mankind as a whole. It is a commonplace among non-Muslims to declare that the Shari'at is an insuperable obstacle to modern progress; which merely means that those who say so have no knowledge of the Shari'at. Said Halim Pasha, the "Young Turk" ex-Grand Vizier wrote, just a month before he was assassinated, that the cause of Muslim decadence has been neglect of the Shari'at. It is not the weakening or discarding of the Shari'at, but the intelligent restoration of the Shari'at, in all its majesty, which is capable, and alone capable, of solving the vexed questions of modernity. We wish that Europeans generally could be made to realise that by opposing the demands of Muslims at this crisis they are in fact denying Asia a fair chance of progress.

THE INCHCAPE GHIMERA.

I

Dreamy optimism has followed the announcement that Lord Inchcape will reside over the Retrenchment Committee. We regret we do not feel buoyant over the prospect. The members of the Assembly boast, that they did a mighty Parliamentary feat when they left an uncovered deficit of Rs. 9 crores, but Mr. Cook declared subsequently that the only outcome would be an increase of borrowings by Government. Just as last year they got Rs. 34 crores in excess of their loan requirements and devoted it to disbursements, they may get enough loan surplus to paper the deficit. If it were a genuine parallel to Parliamentary convention, the obligation would rest on Government to curtail expenditure. Heavy frontier expenses have been incurred and held in suspense by the genius of Mr. B. N. Mitra; Customs and Railway receipts are breaking away from the estimates; Lord Rawlinson has warned us that he will require up-to-date armaments next year; and Mr. Cook has told us that the uncovered deficit will remain uncovered without the chasm closing up through retrenchment. In these circumstances of a gay slide down the slope, we do not perceive the point of the boast that the Assembly controlled the purse and that Lord Reading kindly co-operated by not interfering. It is an Olympian jest which does not appeal to the risibility of our Moderate friends. But for the paltry attempt to curtail departmental expenditure by 5 per cent., nothing has been done by Government to conceal profligacy. The decision of the Assembly has, instead of proving any "control of the purse," shown that their puissant mimicry of Parliamentary style is good only to please their vanity. But Government is considerate, and Moderates are ecstatic that the Super-Axe is coming. The idea of a gigantic weapon and the copying of British procedure tickle their imitative faculty and they cry that things in India are no whit worse than they are in democratic Britain. They are delighted with a painted *lathi* for their swordplay. We have heard it said that many of our legislators take to the pose of individuals in Parliament. One gentleman cultivates the listless, enigmatic ease of Balfour, another the sledge-hammer delivery and mannerisms of Asquith, a third copies the scholarly demeanour of Bryce, while still another consciously works up to the anti-Bolshevik downrightness of Churchill. They are making good in cloistered privacy. What wonder is it that they are credulous of every superficial imitation in administrative matters? Like spoilt children they cried for an axe, any axe, and they gave them a huge, match-wood super-axe, all being satisfied.

We claim we are far more concerned about the wastefulness of Government than any complaining accessory of the Councils and therefore it is that we are perturbed over these mechanical imitations calculated to delude us. This is not the first time that an enquiry into public expenditure is to be made. The Welby Commission which reported in 1900 went into the whole question of public expenditure with special reference to the allocation of burdens as between India and Britain. The Commission was over-stocked with War Office representatives and grateful, pensioned Civilians. They acted in a hostile manner, denying proper relief to India and stereotyping unjust burdens in selfish considerations. Wedderburn, Caine and Dadabhai wrote in dissent proving the injustice of burdening India with excess Army expenditure at the bidding of the War Office and with excess Civil expenditure in a sphere which was a source of profit to Englishmen. They proved their case with remorseless logic and asked for a decent contribution to services that brought military and mercantile gain to England. We affirm that to-day also the question of retrenchment cannot be solved without repudiating the selfish postulates underlying some of the unjust burdens imposed on the tax-payer. The evils exposed—in official evidence—before the Welby Commission have been intensified in the last two decades and we have no relief from onerous bills which England ought honourably to discharge herself. An anti-Indian majority can only endorse the old policy and when it is a question of monetary burdens it is difficult for an ordinary Englishman to rise superior to his insular patriotism. Mr. Buchanan, a member of the Commission and Under-Secretary of State for India said that "in so far as the military defence of India is concerned, India pays everything and the United Kingdom nothing and yet the maintenance of the military defence of India is one of the greatest of Imperial questions; the military strength of India is the main factor in the strength of our Empire in the East; in virtue of that strength Great Britain is a great Asiatic Power." The sum of territorial aggrandisements in the East gained for Britain by the agency of the Indian Army is enormous; it is the striking arm of Britain, but she would not pay a penny towards its establishment. The evidence given by Dadabhai, Wacha, Gokhale, and Subramanya Iyer was throughout corroborated by the testimony of War Office experts that England profited and paid nothing, either in Army Expenditure or in Civil Expenditure. What will a roving Commission under Lord Inchcape discover that was not exposed before the Welby Commission and spurned by British administrators?

The public has no occasion to be astonished at the idea of Economy as a novelty characteristic of the New Era. Through every decade of the nineteenth century, talk of economy went on accompanied by bloated expenditure. In 1887 there was prodigious talk of Retrenchment and a Finance Committee had hatched out proposals which met with the usual fate. The deliberations of those days could be made apposite to the problems of 1922. We can very well picture a Government spokesman using the following words, delivered in 1887, by the Under-Secretary of State for India:—

"The next subject is the cost of Civil Departments. One hears a good deal of general declamation about the extravagance of the Government of India accompanied by general exhortations to economy and retrenchment. The Finance Committee in India has gone carefully over the different kinds of Civil Expenditure and has recommended a vast number of reductions under various heads. It may perhaps in the course of the debate be asked whether the reductions have been carried out. A great number of them are under consideration but, of course, it is in many cases impossible to carry them out" etc., etc.

Lip-service was done to the idea of retrenchment by Sir John Gorst, "but of course in many cases it is impossible" and so nothing was done. Sir Malcolm Hailey asks his non-official colleagues, very archly, to give him constructive criticisms, not destructive. He rations out lead pencils in the Secretariats to effect economy. He sends a few Assembly members to the Frontier who when shown a hut of picturesque meanness, sob aloud that military expenditure is inadequate for the ill-used Army. Simla strains at gnats and swallows camels, legs and tail and hairy hump. There is no constructive thing to do except smoke out a decent proportion of the locust-swarm of over-paid officials who cumber the ground, and to those who are indispensable pay salaries usual in other parts of the globe. The Army ought to be maintained on a scale essential for the defence of India, not as reserve cannon-fodder for Imperialists, be they ever so great, Joseph Chamberlain or Cecil Rhodes or Srinivasa Sastri. We are caught in the toils of Nemesis for the extravagances of the past. The problem cannot be solved by loosely merging Indian interests in the kind of vast speculative formula dear to the Imperialists. Desperate situations require desperate remedies and there is good reason for the apprehension that the Inchcape Enquiry will, from the Indian point of view, be a whitewashing fiasco. Why it must be so will be clear not only from the broad and immutable nature of British expectations but also from the personality and commitments of Lord Inchcape.

Notes of the Day

Propaganda of Despair.

There is something almost pathetically comical about the manner in which the Propaganda Committee of the Western India Liberal Association continue to print and circulate leaflets. The mere fact that the Nationalist Press in Western India largely ignores these disjointed efforts, should be enough to convince the propagandists in question that their seed is falling on barren ground. He were an easily deluded mortal indeed who could be converted by the incoherent jumble of half-truths and random statements which the Western India Liberals fondly believe constitute effective propaganda. Sometimes indeed the leaflets descend to downright dishonesty and perversions of the truth—a sure sign that they are the literature of a bad cause. To honour one of these absurd manifestoes with a little publicity—we have no fear that the publicity will achieve any harm to the Nationalist cause—we have before us an awful warning about the wickedness of Congress and Khilafat Volunteers. This warning is based on what is described as Mahatma Gandhi's own description of the ruffians in question. But the Mahatma's words are lifted irrespective of their context from a statement urging the purifying of the volunteers from all undesirable elements. This purification has long since been carried out. But our delightfully hopeful propagandists base upon the Mahatma's words the terrible warning: "So Beware of these Volunteers and their Advice! They are brutally revolutionary." The last time we heard one of these bloodthirsty monsters proffering advice his words were an injunction against violence and an appeal to his hearers to love their neighbours as themselves even to the extent of putting the Moderates and Englishmen at their ease. This advice may sound revolutionary to a Western India Liberal, but that is probably the fault of the Liberal's mental outlook which makes such brotherly love an unbelievable thing. By the way, is it a fact that distributors of these leaflets are allowed to board trams without purchasing tickets, to distribute their wares among the passengers? We wonder whether the Tramway Company would allow equal facilities to Congress volunteers.

City Improvement Trust.

A European correspondent, writing under the pseudonym of "Justice" inquires if the Improvement Trust chawls "are intended for Indians only, or are poor Goans, East Indians, Eurasians and Europeans also welcome to live in them?" Apart from the fact, which seems to us indubitable, that Goans and East Indians are Indians, we cannot quite see what our correspondent is driving at when he so strongly objects to the new chawls being reserved for "displaced tenants." For where great changes are being made, as at present in Bombay, the population turned out from one district has to be provided for in another, and if the Trust Chawls were built with a view to accommodating such an exodus we do not see that those in charge of their construction deserve blame. But there is something in our correspondent's letter to which we call the attention of our Indian readers earnestly. It is the feeling of injustice with which the attitude of a certain sort of Indian fills hardworking, well-intentioned Europeans, some of whom lay their burden at the door of the non-cooperation movement, though quite wrongly, as we think. The thing is due, we believe, to misunderstanding which has led to stiffness on both sides: and the denial by some Indian propagandists of any virtue whatsoever to the European has increased it. Here, it seems to us, is a direction in which it would be generous and easy on the part of Indians to obey one of Mahatma Gandhi's last injunctions and "put the Englishmen at ease." There is no racial hatred among non-cooperators. We wish that we could say as much for co-operators, to whom our correspondent's remarks obviously refer.

GENOA DEBATE.

TO BECOME A FIASCO?

PREMIER DECIDES TO SPEAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The debate in the House of Commons, on the Genoa Conference, threatens to become a fiasco if Mr. Lloyd George adhere to his intention not to open discussion.

The Independent Liberals and Labour members have decided not to take part in the debate until the Prime Minister has spoken, and it is quite possible that the "Diehards" will adopt the same attitude.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Mr Lloyd George has forestalled the "silence boycott." He has decided to open the debate on Genoa.

PANIC ON "EGYPT."

LASCARS' BEHAVIOUR CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

French newspapers are publishing stories of panic on board the 'Egypt.' Admiral Echerer, Maritime Prefect of Brest, interviewed by representative of "Petit Journal," said that when the collision occurred terrible scenes were witnessed. Knives were drawn and revolvers fired. Survivors in an interview said there was desperate panic. Terrified women and children rushed in all directions and it is alleged a Lascar shot dead a passenger who tried to get his wife into a boat which was besieged by Lascars. A number of Lascars jumped into a boat in which there were women and children and it overturned and the occupants were thrown into the sea. The "Petit Journal's" Brest correspondent declares that all the passengers agree that almost everybody could have been saved had the Lascars behaved differently.

LASCARS' BEHAVIOUR.

CONFLICTING PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Newspaper comments and reports on the behaviour of the Lascars of the "Egypt" shew a division of opinion. While the "Daily News" declares that the case against carrying the Lascars abroad large steamers seems to be quite decisive, the "Westminster Gazette" says that stories are so conflicting that judgment must be suspended pending a strictest investigation. Anyhow there is not yet sufficient evidence to justify unrestrained condemnation which has been conspicuous in some quarters, while there is still less to justify a hasty demand for the disappearance of all Lascar crews from the British ships. Possibly, later information will confirm the worst stories, but, if so, it will compare unfavourably with a great deal of evidence testifying to the good conduct of Lascar crews in the British ships during the Great War.

THE "EGYPT."

MISSING PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 24.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company have received a telegram from the Managing Director of the P. & O. Company that the following passengers who were booked to Bombay are unfortunately missing from the s.s. "Egypt":—

Miss V. M. Boyer.
Miss L. Clough.
Mr. D. Keith.
Mrs. Keith.
Miss E. R. McNeile.
Mrs. M. L. Sibley.

"S. S. MACEDONIA."

TO EMBARK "EGYPT'S" INDIAN CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia", which is due to sail from London on May 26th. will call at Brest and there embark the "Egypt's" Indian crew, who will be taken on to Bombay.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S DEFENCE.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY OF FRAUD AND BURSTS INTO TEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, May 23.

Mr. Bottomley opened his defence in speech lasting one and half hours and said the only question was whether he intended to steal money from poor devils like ex-soldiers who had subscribed to the Bond Clubs. If he was convicted on such indictment the jury would be bound to add a rider that he was insane. Might heaven grant that he would be liberated for a few days to resume work and see that nobody lost money, he said, whatever depreciation of stock might be he would prove that he was paying out much larger sums than he had received. Therefore, he was not guilty of fraud. If the subscribers had not clamoured for money the stock held to-day would have realised substantial profit. He burst into tears on resuming his seat.

ULSTER ROUND-UP.

"EVERY AVAILABLE SINN FEINER ARRESTED."

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS PROCLAIMED AS ILLEGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The arrests in Ulster were carried out by Specials chiefly in the country and were not confined to the military. They included, according to a Belfast telegram, every available Sinn Feiner. Three hundred were seized on the Tyrone border and sixty on the Fermanagh border, including members of nationalist public boards. Fifty arrests were made in Belfast, where it is reported many Sinn Feiners had previously fled. The prisoners were taken to a secret internment camp.

Fourteen I. R. A. officers were arrested in Londonderry, where the authorities announce a large concentration of I. R. A. and Irregulars in East Donegal, who were recently preparing to invade the city. Authorities have accordingly proclaimed the I. R. A., the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Irish Volunteers and Cumman-a-bam (boyscouts and girl guides) as illegal and whose members are liable to arrest and prosecution.

IRISH IMPASSE.

SEQUEL TO DUBLIN COALITION.

RE-OPENING OF GULF BETWEEN NORTH & SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Whether or not there is truth in the suggestion emanating from the British correspondents in Dublin that the Imperial Government will soon again be confronted by a demand from the Dail Eireann for the acknowledgment of sovereign independence, there is sufficient ground for anxiety in the first proved result of the Dublin coalition, namely, the re-opening of gulf between the North and the South; and yesterday's speeches by Sir J. Craig and Mr. Collins are accepted as hinting at the most difficult period immediately ahead.

Social anarchy into which the country has recently been drifting clearly demands the restoration of authority of some kind, and, if the Coalition effect this in the South and Sir J. Craig's measures are in the same way successful in the North, something will be accomplished as long as the balance between the North and the South can be adjusted. In this matter is indicated the role which the Imperial Government will play at the forthcoming conference; but observers agree that it will be a difficult one, and the newspapers comment guardedly with evident desire "not to rock the boat."

ARRESTS IN ULSTER.

A TOTAL OF 202.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Earlier estimates of the number of arrested in North Ireland are modified by later returns. The Premier, Sir James Craig stated in the Northern Parliament that the number retained in custody is 202.

I. R. A.

1500 ARRESTED IN ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 23.

Fifteen hundred members of the Republican Army have been arrested in Ulster.

CABINET MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Cabinet is meeting in London to-day under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George to consider the situation.

ULSTER PREMIER'S THREAT

"AGREEMENT HAS CHANGED WHOLE SITUATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, stated in the Northern Parliament that the agreement between Mr. Collins and Mr. De Valera had changed the whole situation. He was prepared to negotiate with the Southern Irish within the British Empire, but not with a composite government practically republican in sentiment. Sir J. Craig declared that the Ulster Cabinet was unanimous in refusing the boundary commission. They would hold what they had against all combinations.

SEIN FEIN CONVENTION.

APPROVES OF AGREEMENT OF MAY 20TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

The Ardfheis or the Sinn Fein Convention attended by two thousand delegates met in Dublin and on the motion of Mr. De Valera, who was seconded by Mr. Collins, has approved the agreement of May 20th. Mr. De Valera presiding said the agreement was a piece of triumph for the nation, whose credit abroad was seriously impaired by the past six months. Restoration of order and unity were essential to enable them to concentrate on the position in the North-East corner. (Cheers).

Mr. Collins, referring to the statement that the agreement imperilled the Treaty, said that if that was so the situation must be faced whether the danger came from outside or any other quarter. It was inconceivable that stable conditions in Ireland could injure anybody. North-East Ireland was making a last desperate stand for ascendancy, but the voice of the United Southerners could not be ignored.

The Convention adjourned till October.

"ATROCITIES COMMISSION."

QUESTION OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to question by Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Chamberlain said that pending reply from the United States no formal request for facilities for the proposed commission of inquiry into the alleged atrocities had yet been sent to the Angora National Assembly. The latter was unofficially informed by the Italian Government that they were prepared to accept the commission, but apparently attached certain conditions to the acceptance.

Commander Kenworthy declared that American officers had been accused of complicity in the risings and were, therefore, not regarded as neutral. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he knew no quarter in which the American Government was not regarded as neutral. He was certain that the evidence of the American Government or American officers would, after the evidence of British officers, carry the greatest conviction to the people of Britain.

THREATENED STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

After 47 Engineering Unions had debated on the Employers' revised proposal for five hours it was decided to take a pooled ballot of Union members unaccompanied by any definite recommendation. The papers are to be returned by June 2nd. The Amalgamated Engineering Union is not concerned in this arrangement.

S. S. DONGOLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 23.

Shanghai.—Damage to the steamer 'Dongola" is slight and repairs will take about four days.

PATIALA RY. LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Underwriting is proceeding for the 570,000 Patiala Railways Loan, price ninety-five, at six per cent.

CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Warwick beat Gloucestershire by 97 runs. Dennett of Gloucester took 8 wickets for 58 runs and 5 for 49 while Warwick bowler Howell took 6 for 48 and 6 for 34.

Lancashire beat Worcestershire by innings and 75 runs. Lancastrian Makepeace scored 152 and Hallows 179 not out. Parkin in second Worcester innings took 7 wickets for 28. Worcester batsmen Higgins made 137 not out in first innings.

Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by innings and 185 runs. Roy Kilner scored 124 and Waddington took 8 Northants wickets for 44.

Notts beat Derbyshire by innings and 130 runs. Hampshire beat Glamorgan by 178 runs. Glamorgan bowler Creben took 7 Hants wickets for 47 runs in Hants first innings. Hants bowler Boyes took four wickets for 19 and 6 for 53 and Newman took 4 for 8 and 4 for 39.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir John Salmond assumes his duties as air officer commanding in Iraq on October 1st.

Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard has been appointed Air Chief Marshal.

Sir John Salmond assumes his duties as Air Officer, Commanding in Iraq, on October 1st

FORFEITURE OF URDU LEAFLET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Bengal Government forfeited the Urdu leaflet entitled "Paigam-I-Haque" as it contained words which might bring into hatred and contempt the Government.

MESPOT.

BRITSH MANDATE.

ATTITUDE OF IRAQ POPULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Mr. Churchill denied in the House of Commons that King Feisul and the Ministry of Iraq had informed Sir Percy Cox that the population of Iraq refused to accept the British mandate over Mesopotamia. Mr. Churchill stated no oil concessions in Iraq had been granted since the British occupation. He added that the Turkish Petroleum Company claimed certain pre-war rights from Turkey respecting all oil deposits in Bagdad and Mosul vilayets except in the transferred territories.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES.

SUGGESTIONS TO ALTER COVENANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Lord Winterton said that there was no intention of delegating to the Indian legislatures the power to regulate the conditions of service of the All-India Services, members of which were appointed by the Secretary of State in Council; therefore Lord Peel did not see sufficient reason for adopting Col. Yate's suggestion to alter the covenant of the Indian Civil Services so that it would include all more important conditions of service. He pointed out that this would present great technical difficulties.

RETIREMENT FROM INDIAN SERVICE.

CONCESSIONS TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Col. Yate asked in the House of Commons whether in view of the fact that under the Government of Ireland Act 1920, officers of the Crown were allowed to count from five to ten years in addition to the actual period of service, towards the calculation of pension, officers of the Indian Service who were allowed to retire under the Indian Government Act of 1919 would be granted a similar concession.

Lord Winterton replied the circumstances were not identical and Lord Peel was not prepared to revise the pension scale which was more liberal than the strict proportion of the length of service would provide.

Replying to a further question Lord Winterton said he had telegraphed to the Indian Government asking it to expedite the recommendations in connection with the Indian Government resolution of November 8th 1921 fixing March 31st 1924 as the last date on which the applications for permission to retire by the British in the Indian Service would be received.

TEA-BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 23.

Tea Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Baldwin provides that except for sales under two ounces tea shall not be sold except by net weight. The penalty is a fine of £ 20 for the first offence, £50 for the second and £100 for the third or subsequent offences.

PUNJAB MOSLEM PRISONERS AND RAMZAN FAST.

PROVISION OF FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

A Punjab Government communique states:—It does not appear to be generally known that Mahommedan prisoners in the Punjab jails enjoy facilities for keeping the fast of Ramzan provided that their physical condition permits of their doing so. While keeping the fast they are permitted to receive the whole of their daily rations at the evening meal, and are allowed to keep the whole or any portion thereof in their wards, cells, or other compartments, for consumption on the following morning. The "dal" given with the daily ration is varied, as far as possible. The prisoners who have been placed in the special class by the convicting courts receive a superior scale of diet. An ample supply of water is kept in "gharas" in their cells or wards for use at night. Prisoners are not required to do any work between 12 noon and 2 p.m. during the summer months. All prisoners are allowed to perform their devotions during the mid-day rest and while locked up at night. There is thus no difficulty in the way of saying the *tarawih* prayers at night.

SIR H. BUTLER.

MOVEMENT AFOOT TO PERPETUATE MEMORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 24.

An influential movement is on foot to perpetuate, by erecting a statue, the memory of the administration of Sir Harcourt Butler, the first Governor of these provinces. About Rs. 1,25,000 has been subscribed for the purpose, the principal contributions being the Maharaja of Kapurthala 15,000 the late Maharaja Bagbawati Prashad Singh, 5,000, the Hon. Raja of Mahumadabad, 25,000, and Munshi Bishen Narain Bhargava, 10,000.

AFGHAN DELEGATION.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

GREAT OVATION AT BORI BUNDER.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S COMMENDABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Minister Plenipotentiary, General Muhammad Wali Khan, Jenab Mirza Muhammad Khan, Ambassador to Moscow, and the whole personnel of the Afghan Delegation left Bori Bunder at 5 P.M. yesterday by a special train en-route for Peshawar. Leaflets had been distributed the day before by the Central Khilafat Committee, announcing the hour of departure of the Delegation, so a considerable number of the Bombay public including Hindus, Parsis and Sikhs as well as Muslims, assembled between four and five o'clock and saw the party off. At a quarter to five the Afghan Delegation arrived in a motor-car simultaneously with Bi-Amman (mother of the Ali Brothers) and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee). They were received by Mr. Chotani, Mr. Pickthall, Mr. Khatri, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Mr. Abdul Ghani, Mr. Motiwala, Mr. Mehisheri and D. K. Mehta, Seth Ismail Ibrahim, Seth Abdur Rahman, Mr. Nur Muhammad, Mr. Yusuf Dada, Mr. Hirji Kanji, Mr. Bakshi Arjun Singh, Mr. Dalal, Mr. Meherjibhai Madon and Mr. A. H. M. Abe. Maulvi Shafiq-ur-Rahman composed on the spur of the moment a poem in Persian which was presented to His Excellency. General Muhammad Wali Khan was garlanded by Seth Chotani on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, and by Messrs. Mehisheri and Mehta on behalf of the Mandvi Congress Committee; the other members of the Delegation being also garlanded. The head of the Delegation walked protected by Khilafat volunteers to a point where arrangements had been made for taking a group photograph of His Excellency, standing between Bi-Amman and Mrs. Naidu, and supported by the members of his staff with Mr. Chotani and other leaders. The party then shook hands with everyone within reach, said *Khoda Hafiz*, and were still shaking hands and saying *Khoda Hafiz* when the train moved out amid deafening shouts of *Allahu Akbar*. The arrangements and good order were creditable to the Central Khilafat Committee.

CONGRESS & KHILAFAT MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

BOARDING AND LODGING ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 24.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and joint meetings of the Central Khilafat Committee and Jamait-ul-Alema will be held in Rifahiam Hall, Golaganj Lucknow. Those wishing to make arrangements for board and lodging should communicate to Pandit Harkarannath Misra, General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Lucknow.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN LUCKNOW.

PANDIT H. MISRA'S ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 24.

Pandit Harkarnath Misra, General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee arrived here to-day from Allahabad to make arrangements for the forthcoming political meetings, early next month. The All-India Congress Committee, the Working Committee, and the Khilafat District and other Committees will meet in Rafuam Hall in Golaganj.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

PROSPECTS OF AUTUMN SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The autumn session of Bengal Legislative Council will commence on 3rd July. The session is likely to be a brief one, and no fresh bill will be introduced. In the absence of Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, the newly-appointed President, Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, Deputy President, will preside.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The Madras Corporation has passed a resolution recommending the removal of disqualification that prevents women from standing as candidates for elective seats in the Corporation.

Mrs. Devadoss, wife of Justice, M. D. Devadoss, has accepted the councillorship of the Corporation of Madras.

A Madras message of May, 24th says strikers in Indian Alluminum Company are still holding out and there is no change in the situation.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

PANDITJI RELATES HARROWING ACCOUNT.

RESOLUTIONS AT KHILAFAT MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

A joint meeting of the Provincial Khilafat and Congress Committees and representative workers was held at Anandbhawan on the 20th instant under presidency of Mr. Motilal Nehru. Pandit Madanmohan Malviya was also present. The representatives of various districts narrated the tragic story of criminal repression practised by some officials and details of misdeeds of the police which moved even the most strong-minded persons to tears.

Pandit Malaviya in a sympathetic and eloquent speech consoled and encouraged them, and related stories of repression going on in the Punjab. His voice was choked with grief on several occasions.

In the second sitting of the meeting on the 21st, resolutions were passed, firstly, asking the nationalists of all shades of opinions to secure elections in Municipal and Districts Boards and expecting the public to abide by the joint recommendations of the Congress and the Khilafat, which would publish a list of approved candidates; secondly, congratulating the Province on the exemplary restraint and dignified suffering with which it had met the unprecedented repression by Government; thirdly, reiterating its faith in the policy of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation, as laid down by successive Congresses, and exhorting public to carry it on vigorously till victory was attained; fourthly, the considering the recent judgment passed in case of Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru as a fresh menace to the inherent right of free speech, and placing on record its emphatic conviction regarding the right of every civilized citizen to dissuade purchasers and shopkeepers on the spot from purchasing or selling any article injurious to the country, and, finally, commending to all Congress and Khilafat Committees the excellent example of peaceful picketing set by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; and, lastly, accepting the invitation of Oudh for a Joint Provincial Conference of the Khilafat and Congress to be held in Lucknow in the second half of June.

On the 21st evening, a meeting of the Provincial Khilafat Committee was held at the house of Syed Mohomedhusain, where Khilafat delegates were staying. Various resolutions concerning the management of the Khilafat Committee were passed, the important ones being as under:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

That the Working Committee should, in view of the last two years' experiment, review the programme and recommend to the Central Khilafat Committee and change the considered expedient, individual opinion of the Provincial members being invited by June 1st, that a joint Khilafat and Congress deputation should tour in the Province, and frequent meetings be held in districts.

That this meeting of the Provincial Khilafat Committee feels the immediate necessity of the four leading central organisations, namely, the Congress, Jamiat-ul-Uloma, Khilafat and Muslim League, so defining and fixing their functions, jurisdictions, and spheres of activities that there may be no chance of the on-encroaching upon the rights of the other and of the consequent conflict, that each may carry on its activities independently of the others, and that their inter-co-operation and united influence may yet be strengthening each other to guide the country, and recommends that the representatives of the said organizations in their next meeting may consider of this and arrive at an early decision.

The report of the Provincial Secretary together with accounts of income and expenditure from November 1st to April 30th, which had been audited by the Inspector of Central Khilafat Committee, were laid before the meeting and passed.

BHIL SITUATION.

IMPROVEMENT DUE TO RECONCILIALORY METHODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Since the last military action at Bhula, Viloria, in Sirohi State, causing a heavy loss of life and property, the situation there shows some appreciable improvement, due mainly to the reconciliatory measures now adopted by the Darbar.

His Highness the Maharaja, who went to Rohira to personally hear the grievances of Bhula Viloria group, returned to Mount Abu, yesterday.

It is understood that some settlement is being arrived at. The situation, in nearly twenty villages of Bhakhar group, does not show any improvement. In view, however, of the cessation of military operations and the adoption of a policy of reconciliation by the Durbar, it is hoped Bhakhar situation, which is at present causing some anxiety, will also be soon eased, and finally settled.

SITUATION IN PALANPUR IMPROVES.

The Bhil situation in Palanpur States is steadily improving, because of the peaceful method adopted so far by His Holiness Nawab Saheb and his Chief Minister, Mr. Delvi.s

STRIKE AT MANSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANSA, May 24.

The strike continues in Mansa since Sunday, as a protest against the order of deportation issued by the Karbhari. Yesterday the Mahajan held a meeting and unanimously resolved to continue the strike as long as the order was not cancelled. Perfect silence is observed by the public.

CALCUTTA LETTER

MR. COTTON'S JOB.

MODERATES' DISTRESS.

GANDHI DAY & KHADDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The appointment of Mr. H. E. A. Cotton to be President of the Bengal Legislative Council has pleased nobody. The members of the Council feel that one of them should have been called to fill the office but they have been left in the cold in this matter. Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda's resignation was long anticipated and many a councillor cast a wistful eye on the *gaddi*. There were differences of opinion as to the ultimate choice but there was no suspicion that Indians would be denied the privileges and emoluments of the office. It is a heavy loss to the supporters of the Reforms. Because the office of the President carrying the modest salary of Rs. 3,000 a month is one of the blessings bestowed on them by the Government of India Act. To the public, of course, it is immaterial whether it is Nawab Shamsul Huda who calls to order an enthusiastic member every five minutes in the midst of his manuscript oratory or it is Mr. Cotton who initiates true parliamentary procedure.

Our ministerial organ the "Bengalee" which hails all new appointments to high offices as "the best that could have been made" has ventured the remark that Lord Lytton has not been wise in ignoring Indian claims. But lest it should offend its spirit of supplication it says in the same breath that if an Englishman were to be appointed the choice of Mr. Cotton was the best etc. Even the 'Englishman' is constrained to oppose the appointment. It gives a home-thrust to Mr. Cotton himself in the following terms: It would be interesting to have Mr. Cotton's own explanation of his reasons for accepting the post. When he was in India there was no one more enthusiastic in the belief that Indians should be given preference in appointments to important posts. Applied to other people the docrine fascinated Mr. Cotton Why does he not apply it to himself?"

A CHINAMAN'S DETECTION.

Mr. Ambika Prosad Bajpai, President of the Burrabbazar Congress Committee, who has just come out of jail has been relating his experiences of that place of political pilgrimage in the columns of his paper "Swatantra". Such experiences have lost their novelty inasmuch as Mr. Bajpai's experiences are more or less the experiences of 20,000 men and women in this country. There was, however, an interesting reference to Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in one of his serial stories.

It is a strange irony of fate that the great Moslem leader has for his immediate neighbour a Chinaman locked in a separate cell. John from the Celestial Land has found his way thereto on account of the vigilance of the customs officers out to detect opium smuggling. The gentle smuggler cannot speak any thing but his mother tongue. But he was much concerned to ascertain the nature of the offence that the Moulana had committed. One day he put the queer question to the Moulana with explanatory gestures:

"Cocaine"?

"No", replied Moulana Azad.

"Opa'ne"? (op'um) demanded the good neighbour.

The Moulana's answer was in the negative.

"Gandhi"? "Gandhi"? queried the Chinaman confidently and gleefully.

The Moulana nodded assent and the hero of the Chinatown shouted "Gandhi-ki-Jai".

ALL IN CONFIDENCE.

The "A. B. Patrika" has published some "confidential" documents which were appended to a circular letter issued by the President of the European Association to its members in view of the evidence given before the Racial Distinctions Committee. These documents reveal an attitude of mind of the European community which has already been dealt with in a previous letter. The President does not go the whole hog with Mr. C. C. McLeod who, writing to the "Times" of London, sounded the alarm of European liberties in India being in peril. According to Mr. Carr, however, the Council of the Association believes that the Committee on Racial Distinctions is ready and willing to meet European opinion and sentiment and come to a friendly settlement if convinced that the demands in this respect are not put forward "by a small minority of European Extremists". For this reason the President suggests, it is vitally important that if Europeans are to see the Criminal Procedure Code amended by levelling up the procedure instead of lowering it and if they are desirous of retaining those rights which alone can protect them from the intolerable conditions in times of racial strife, they should unite so that the Council of this Association may speak with the authority of the whole European population of India. His final appeal to the members is: 'It is your duty to help at this critical time. Stand to."

Mr. Carr invites them to a searching of the heart. Is the Englishman in India to-day, he asks, any more than his ancestors prepared to accept interference with the rights he presently enjoys and which have been proved over and over again essential to life out here, when the result of his existence is so vital?

The European Association is definitely and irrevocably against accepting such amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code. The report of the Committee has not, of course, been published. But occasional leakages confirm the view that the European community's interest will not suffer in the least in the hands of the sober politicians who sit on the Committee. So forewarning and forearming are un necessary.

TILAK FUND COLLECTIONS.

Your readers are already aware of the notable activities of the members of the *Naree ...Karma ...Mandir*, an institution organised entirely by ladies and engaged mainly in the Khaddar propaganda. To extend the scope of their activities the ladies of Mr. C. R. Das's family commenced collecting money for an Institution to be called the Swadesh Seva Bhandar. Some other ladies and gentlemen also assisted them in making the collection in their respective localities. The total collection amounted to a sum of Rs. 74,661-6-6. Mr. C. R. Das paid a sum of Rs. 9,812. Out of this total sum of Rs. 84,473-6-6 the sum of Rs. 23,301 (which includes the said sum of Rs. 9,812) has been made over to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Rs. 3,000 to the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee. Mrs Das spent directly the sum of Rs. 5,000 for Congress and Khilafat work and for the support of families whose earning members being in jail are in distress at present. The balance with her now is the sum of Rs. 53,272-6-6. Mrs. Das in submitting a statement of account says that although the fund was raised independently of the Congress and Khilafat organisations and although the fund is in no way connected with either the Tilak Swarajya Fund or the Khilafat Fund it has always been and will always be available for Congress and Khilafat work.

PLEASE SUPPLY COTTON.

The Gandhi Day has been celebrated in towns and mofusil with due solemnity. Efforts were successful for collecting funds for the Swaraj Fund and enlisting members of the Congress. But the chief plank on the platform was the Khaddar propaganda. It is worthy of note that the speeches delivered recently in Calcutta by Jagatguru Shankaracharya have given an added impetus to the movement. As a reply to the criticism in some quarters that Bengal has not fulfilled her Khaddar programme, it may be stated on the assurance of those who have devoted themselves with enthusiasm in the work in the mofusil that the countryside in Bengal does not lag behind. It is in Calcutta that the charge of a lukewarm fulfilment of the programme can yet be levelled with justification. Our critics ought to take into consideration the extent of the territory that the Congress Committee has to organise. The unfortunate fact should not also be overlooked that most of our zealous workers have now been rotting in jail. If our province has not done the needful in the matter so as to satisfy our critics it is all the greater season why Bengal should now be more active. She will soon redeem her fair name when she has men like Dr. P. C. Ray throwing themselves wholeheartedly in introducing the Charka in every Bengali home. The greatest need of our province is to secure the supply of cotton and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has done well in emphasising this fact to every householder and urging him to sow tree-cotton seeds in the compound of his homestead land.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 24.

Six addresses have been presented by different communal interests in the State to-day, at the spacious Lalbagh Gardens, congratulating Mr. A. R. Banerjee, C.S.I., on his elevation to the Dewanship of Mysore.

The latter in the course of a joint reply, after thanking the interests, courteously, and dealing briefly with all non-controversial points raised, regretted all communal bitterness, and said he could not too strongly emphasise the need for harmony and cooperation as of paramount and first importance to various interests themselves and to the country at large.

CALCUTTA JAIL MUTINY INQUIRY.

JURY'S VERDICT: "FIRING JUSTIFIED"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

This afternoon the city coroner concluded the inquest on the nine dead bodies of convicts of the Presidency Jail who received gunshot wounds during the Mutiny on the 26th April. Lieut Colonel Hamilton, Jail Superintendent, deposed that some three or four hundred convicts attacked the jail officers and persuations having failed he gave orders to fire, otherwise the whole jail staff would have been massacred and prisoners would have escaped.

Dijendra Kumar Bose, Assistant Jailor, said he and the other jail officers were attacked by convicts armed with swords and daggers. The witness and other officers fled, otherwise they would have been killed. The wardar, Jugdes Singh, said twentyive warders were wounded after which order to fire was given.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—Deaths were due to gunshot wounds received in a riot in the Presidency Jail on the 26th April last and that the Superintendent was perfectly justified in giving the order to fire.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BALASINOR, May, 23.

Five persons, served with notice under section 108, refused bail for appearance in Court and prefered jail. In the jail, the prisoners are said to have demanded special diet, which the jail authorities refused. At this, the prisoners went on hunger-strike and all attempts to conciliate them failed.

WAZIRISTAN.

TAMING OF TRIBESMEN.

RESIDENT'S SETTLEMENTS WITH DIFFERENT KHELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The Resident in Waziristan interviewed a Jirga of the Kabul Khel Wazirs of the Tochi, the Mohmit Khel and the Turi Khel at Miranshah on the 12th and 13th May 1922. The tribesmen represented that they wishes to place their relations with the Government on a satisfactory basis and to safeguard themselves against external enemies on the Kaitu and Kurram side and also in the Khaisora. They, therefore, asked that Government should help them by making a metalled road from the Tochi to Gazmak and by occupying Gazmak with a permanent fort, the Government forces being supplemented by Khassadars enlisted from amongst themselves. They stipulated that Government should not claim proprietary rights in the lands, forests or mines in in their country and should neither install a police force, and introduce the regular law of British India nor levy revenue. Such disputes amongst them as Government should take cognisance of should be decided accoring to Mahomedan Law or Tribal Custom. The tribesmen also pressed for first offer in connection with local contracts both for supplies and buildings and urged their claim to increased allowances in consideration of their increased responsibilities.

RESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Resident replied generally acceding to their requests on the clear understanding that while Government desired to interfere as little as possible in tribal affairs it would insist upon the stoppage of raiding in British India, the administered tracts of Tochi and Kurram and in Afghanistan whether by the Wazirs themselves or by offenders crossing their territory. The Government reserved to themselves the right to enforce the penalties of the regular law against raiders.

The Resident called upon the Turi Khel and Mohmit Khel to provide 300 Kassadars at once who will in the first instance be required for the protection of the survey parties on the projected road.

The Bakha Khel and Jani Khel Utmanzais of Bannu have also been given at their request similar privileges for similar responsibilities. They have been asked to provide 102 Khassadars.

The Ahmadzai Wazirs have also expressed a desire to come in on the same terms and under the same administration, but owing to the difficulty of collecting Jirgas during this period of Ramzan, no definite announcement has been made to them except that they will be called upon to provide 153 Khassadars.

ASSAULT ON FOREIGN CLOTH DEALER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 23.

A cowardly assault was committed upon a prominent cloth dealer of Cawnpore who had taken a leading part in opposing the picketing of cloth shops started by the local Congress Committee. Lala Kesho Nath, the cloth dealer in question, in company with his partner was passing through Gudri Bazar last evening about 6-30 p.m. when a person clad in Khaddar dealt him a blow with a heavily laden *lathi*. The blow narrowly missed the head but seriously injured the back. In the turmoil the assailant, who was recognised by some passers-by escaped. B. Kesho Nath has lodged a complaint with the police in which he states that owing to his opposition to the picketing movement he had been previously threatened by two members of the local Congress Committee and that just previous to the assault his friends heard a prominent member of the boycott committee pointing him out as a prominent enemy of the Congress and a haughty fellow.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CORPS.

PARTICULARS OF FORMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The following particulars of formation of a University Corps of the Territorial Force are published:—The enrolment will commence as soon as the colleges reassemble after vacation with the first four platoons, the removing four either being formed simultaneously or as soon as sanction is obtained. Each platoon will consist of one Indian Officer, one sergeant, two corporals, two lance-corporals and thirty-two privates, and will drill during the first period of training for two or three hours a week in the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the College.

The following are the eight platoons:—The Law College contingent, Medical, Christian, Pachappa's, Presidency Mahomedan, Wesleyan and Engineering colleges, with the headquarters at St. Thomas Street, Fort St. George, Madras. The Adjutant is Lieutenant F. Maxwell Lawford, the Suffolk Regiment, attached to the I.T.F. It is understood C. Cunhiram, B.A., B.L. (London) will act as probationary officer of the Law College platoon, and M.A., Candath, B.A., L.L.B. (Cantab) for the Presidency College. It is stated that membership of the University Corps does not entail any liability to be called out either for active service or in aid of the civil power.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Chief of Miraj (Senior) at Government House on Tuesday morning.

MORE SASTRIAN GEMS!

MAHATMA'S ARREST—NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM.

INDIA'S PEACEFUL BEHAVIOUR.

"DUE TO SHORTCOMINGS OF NON-CO-OPERATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

Interviewed by a Colombo correspondent of the "Madras Mail," Right Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri stated that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi was a deliberate act of concession to those who had consistently opposed the policy of Mr. Montagu. He added that the people had begun to see a deliberate change for the worse in Lord Peel's policy, although he saw no grounds for this pessimism. He considered the abscence of violent demonstrations after Mr. Gandhi's arrest was the result of the realisation that the Non-cooperation movement had been tried and had been found wanting and this could lead to no happy results.

GANDHIJI IN JAIL.

LIBERALS' RESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While his chief—now a Right Honourable—stops with paying a tribute to the moral character of Mahatma Gandhi and absolutely forgots the fact that there are allegations about the questionable treatment meted to him in jail, Mrs. A. V. Thakkar still remembers the Mahatma and openly deplares the fact that in spite of Lord Winterton the Bombay Government recognises no distinction between a Mahatma Gandhi and a common offender. His letter may cause a flutter in the Liberal circles. For this lapse, he might have been asked to leave the Servants of India Society, but for the fact that by sheer dint of labour he has made himself an ornament to the Society. He has, however, been quite partial to his Liberal friends. He hits the Government quietly ignoring who go to make that Government now. Four members of the Government of Bombay attended the Bombay Provincial Liberals' Conference and even affected the attitude of the Conference towards Mahatma Gandhi. Will Mr. Thakkar apportion the responsibility for the present treatment of Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Banker between the strong Sir George Lloyd and the team of Indian Liberals who are the "nonservice" members of His Government?—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC RIGHT.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS

AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 24.

The Empire Day was observed with usual pomp and ceremony. There was a military parade in the morning. All public institutions were closed, and important business centres were decorated with flags and buntings. The Boy Scouts Rally was also held in honour of the day.

IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Empire Day was fittingly observed in Calcutta. All law courts and offices, Government and private were closed. Flags were hoisted on all public mercantile buildings. The ships lying in the port and docks were decorated with flags.

IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. May 24.

Although there was no official celebration, yet the Empire Day was not altogether forgotten in Delhi. The banks and public offices observed a holiday, while certain well-wishers of the Empire assembled at a private meeting and celebrated the occasions. It was decided to take steps to inaugurate a permanent all Indian organisation for the annual celebrations of this day.

IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The Empire Day was observed in Simla to-day. The majority of shops were closed, and holiday was observed in all Government offices and business firms.

PRODUCING ILL-FEELING BETWEEN CLASSES.

CHARGE AGAINST A PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

At the instance of Syed Kasim, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, V. L. Ethiraj filed a complaint against M. A. Shaul Hameed, proprietor of Shaul Hameed and Sons, printers and publishers, Triplicane, on a charge under section 153 A, I.P.C., that he printed in January last a number of pamphlets in Tamil and Urdu, containing a statement producing ill-feeling and hatred between the Parsis on one side and the Hindus and Moslems on the other. His Worship issued a bailable warrant of arrest against the accused. He was arrested and released on bail.

C. P. CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA. May, 23.

A Deputation of the Hindostani Central Provinces Congress Committee consisting of Pandit Sunderlal, President, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Member Working Committee, and Pandit Shambhudayal Misra, divisional officer, arrived at Khandwa from Burhanpur on 17th night. Next morning the Deputation visited the Tilak High School and had an informal talk with the members the District Congress Committee, the Tehsil Congress Committee and the Town Congress Committee. In the afternoon they were invited to discuss present situation and work to be adopted within their areas. The same night a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Moulana Abdulkadir Siddique and was attended by several thousand. Each of the three members of the Deputation addressed the meeting on Non-cooperation and its future programme and its possibilities. On the morning of 20th inst. a joint meeting of the members of the three Committees mentioned above was again called with a view to prosecute vigorously the Bardoli Programme. It was decided by the meeting to hold fresh elections. The following was the result:—Moulana Abdulkadir Siddique was elected President, District Congress Committee, Messrs. Dwarkadas Madhavrao Galgale and Hakim Jaggnath Prasad, Vice-Presidents nd Hardayalsingh, Secretary. It was also esolved that the President be authorised to nominate another secretary later on for he Tehsil Congress Committt. Mr. adhorao Galgale was elected President, with Messrs. Bahulhaq, Harakchand and Champalal Johari as Vice-Presidents, and Messrs Shadatali and Jankiprasad as ecretaries. The next morning the deputation proceeded to Itarsi where, besides ddressing a public meeting in the evening, the members of the Deputation had long interviews with the local workers on the ork before them. On the morning of 21st nst. the Deputation reached Betul and fter inspection of the office and discussion ith the local workers and after giving instructions to them regarding future work left for Chhindwara the next day.

ENTENTE AND NEAR EAST.

FRENCH CHARGE AGAINST MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" writing on May 1st says:—

A reported "refusal" by Mr. Lloyd George to open negotiations with the Turks is subject to some rather plain-spoken remarks published by the *Temps* this evening. While Mr. Lloyd George is boasting of bringing definite peace to Europe, it says, the British Government refuses to negotiate peace in the East. It asserts that over a week ago the Angora Turkish Government addressed a very reasonable proposition to the Entente, asking for negotiations to be opened to enable the parties interested to come to an agreement on those points in the Allied proposals that require elucidation. The Angora Government, the *Temps* thinks, could not take any other attitude. The newspaper continues:

"The Constantinople Government, on the other hand, has adopted other tactics. In a Note, which is a model of its kind, it has informed the Allied Governments that the whole of their conditions and the principles of their peace are in complete opposition with the most important stipulations they suggest, notably in regard to the proposed new frontier line, which would leave Adrianople and Gallipoli to the Greeks.

The Angora Government has no wish to indulge in this kind of diplomatic sword-play, but is anxious to hasten the evacuation of Asia Minor in order to shorten the sufferings of the Mohammedan population. In order to bring things to a finish more quickly it has offered to disouss the matter. Can it be that Mr. Lloyd George does not like conferences? France and Italy at once deemed that the proposed conversation should be accepted, but Great Britain does not wish to do so."

ULTIMATUM PROPOSED.

The *Temps* asserts that the British Government, "singularly in a hurry to impose its will," has drawn up an ultimatum to the Turks, which it wishes its Allies to approve, and concludes:

"France cannot associate herself with this policy. She wants peace, and she wants it sincerely. If the Allies refuse to-day to talk with the Turks, it would be equivalent to a confession that their intervention in this Turco-Greek conflict has been neither impartial nor pacific. It would be equivalent to a confession that it has been undertaken with a view to bring the Turks to refuse and to furnish the Greeks with an excuse for risking a fresh offensive against the Turks or only to evacuate Asia Minor after completely ravaging it, and in any case to occupy Constantinople with the consent of the Allies. Now France did not allow herself, imprudently perhaps, to be drawn into an attempt at mediation for anything of this kind. Since that attempt has been made we must negotiate with the Turks, and all the more so in view of the fact that the Greek Government, which listen so willing to Great Britain, has carefully avoided saying a word as to the proposals put forward by the Entente Mr. Lloyd George wants us to talk with the Bolshevisks. Why does he not want to talk with the Turks?"

ALLEGED CREATION OF ILL-FEELING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LATER.

The hunger-strikers in the jail have taken diet this morning. The situation is easing. Some shops were opened this morning, but on instigation of the agitators the shopkeepers were obliged to close the shops.

THE NON-MUSALMAN MINORITIES OF TURKEY.

BY K. K. ATHAVALE.

M. Maurice Pernot contributes to the mid-April number of the *Revue des deur Mondes*, his fourth article on the Turkish question dealing with non-moslem minorities in the Ottoman Empire. I cull for your readers' benefit his introductory remarks, as a perusal of them would prove most opportune and informing at the present juncture, when the two dominant C's of the Coalition, Curzon and Chamberlain, appear to be determined to champion the Greeks *coute que coute*, in their sorry plight, and to work the Turkish Atrocities stunt for all its was worth:—

The great misfortune of Turkey has been to be a country peopled by very numerous and very different races—the Turks proper find themselves jumbled up nearly everywhere in variable proportions, with heterogenous elements, which they will never assimilate themselves, nor will allow themselves to be assimilated by them. If you observe the manner in which they live side by side in the Ottoman Empire the Turks, the Jews, the Greeks, and the Armanians, you will admit that everything divides them and there is nothing to unite them, from religion and language down to manners and costumes. Each *nation*, as they style themselves in the East, jealously guards its singular character, and its ethnical traditions; and, what is of still graver import, each is very easily *parvenu*, thanks to the tolerance or indifference of the Turks, to constitute itself practically into a state, with its particular organisation, its special jurisdiction, its clergy and its schools, and one might even add, its own finances.

This is not the place to explain in detail how this state of things was able to arise and to subsist. One should bear in mind, simply, in order the better to comprehend the terms in which the question of the minorities in Turkey stands to-day, the great principle under whose shelter the non-Turkish minorities have contrived to appropriate a virtual autonomy. The form of the Turkish Government is essentially theocratic, having at the head a sovereign, who at one and the same time is the temporal as well as the religious chief. In such an organisation, not only the Church and the State are not separated, but they are united to the point of being mistaken for one another. The Turkish willingly recognised amongst the people whom they had conquered a constitution analogous to that with which they had endowdowed themselves. They would never have tolerated that the Greeks, become subjects of the Empire, should have a lay chief, but they considered it quite natural that they should, as Christians, obey their religious chief. It is not immaterial to remark here *en passant*, that the principle of religious liberty had already been recognised and practised by the Turks from the beginning of the 15th Century, that is to say, at a time when Western Europe, being itself a prey to religion swars and persecutions, had not yet suspected the existence of such a principle. It is true that in the succeeding centuries, and upto recent times, Europe, now grown tolerant, has often trembled with indignation and horror at the terrible excesses of Musalman fanaticism in Turkey. The Greeks immediately comprehended the advantage which they could draw from the disposition in which they found their conquerors. They rallied round their Patriarchate. This institution which already, under the Byzantine Empire, exercised a measure of temporal power, did not fail to retain it. The Turkish Government left to the Patriarchate the care of setting up the Civil State of its Greek subjects, and of regulating the acts of their life which presented a double character at the same time, civil and religious, viz., marriage, divorce, succession, guardianship, and partition, according to its own proper laws, just as the tribunals of the *Shaikh-ul-Islamat* did for the Turks in all cases of differences arising from such acts of life

Thus came into existence the privileges of the Greek Patriarchate, or, in other words, the guarantees of the Greek nation in Ottoman territory. Assisted by two counsellors elected by the people, one, ecclesiastical and the other, a layman, the Patriarch had under his exclusive uthority, besides the religious organisations, the courts, the schools, and the hospitals. Moreover, being recognised and officially named by an Imperial firman, he had the right of intervening with the Turkish political authorities, every-time that the interests of the nation of which he was the chief required it. In the same manner, and following it, a Patriarchate for the Armenians, and a Grand-Rabbiyat for the jews were constituted. At the present hour, the Occumenical Patriarch, the Patriarch of the Armenians, and the Grand Rabbi are still considered by the Government at Constantinople, quite as the chief magistrates of the nations which they represent and as officials of the Empire, in fact, the authority which they exercise is conferred on them owing to their election and recognition by the will of the Sultan.

But this relative autonomy does no longer respond to the requirements of the non-Musalman minorities. They aspire sometimes to a complete independence, and a full sovereignty, and sometimes to a legal autonomy, recognisel and guaranteed by the Great Powers of the world. As to the Turkish Government, it maintains its point of view, and declares itself ready to preserve to the different nations living in the Empire their secular privileges, but refuses to admit that the protection of the minorities requires to be assured in Turkey by measures more rigorous and more restrictive of the sovereignty of the State, than those which have been imposed by recent treaties on other vanquished countries like Bulgaria and Hungary.

The Indian Association has cabled to the Secretary of State for India for the appointment of an Indian on the Retrenchment Committee and suggests the name of Mr. B. N. Basu. (A. P.)

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KARNATAK COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

The following among other resolutions were passed at the 2nd Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Conference held at Belgaum on the 13th and 14th of May 1922, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Minister of Agriculture:—

This conference feels the necessity of the consolidation of existing holdings by mutual consent into economic units for cultivation.

That the whole question of economic cultivation should be much simplified if co-operative Farming could be extensively undertaken on the lines suggested by the Provincial Agricultural Conference.

As regards the prevention of future subdivision and fragmentation this conference is of opinion that the result can only be secured by legislation.

That Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 can best be carried out by energetic propaganda among the people and by establishing certain villages as examples in which consolidation has been carried out and co-operative Farming brought into practice.

That with regard to Resolution No. 3 referring to the prevention of future subdivision and fragmention the subject should be investigated by the Central Co-operative Institute through primary societies affiliated to it with a view to explore the scheme which would prove most acceptable to the rural Committees.

FODDER STORES.

This conference resolves that the Registrar should be requested to frame model bye-laws for Fodder Stores Societies and that he should be requested also to register some such Societies as an experimental measure.

This conference is of opinion that the time has come to consider the advisablity of starting a Whole-sale Co-operative Agency for dealing with Agricultural produce and requirements and recommends that the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute should convene a meeting of leading co-operators interested in the sale of agricultural produce and requirements and to consider if an Agricultural Co-operative Whole-sale Agency can be started in Bombay.

This conference is of opinion that co-operative Central Stores should be started in the important weaving centres for the joint purchase of yarn, silk etc. for joint sale of finished articles, for advancing loans on the security of such articles and for the introduction of improved implements and machinery for the benefit of weavers.

That the Special Assistant Register be requested to supply detailed prices of counts of yarn to all weavers' Societies every week.

CENTRAL BANKS.

This conference recommends to the Register to move Government to allow Central Banks to incur liabilities up to 12 times their share capital plus the Reserve Fund instead of 8 times as at present allowed and further to move Government to allow the Local Boards and the Court of Wards to make deposits of their surplus funds in Co-operative Societies and Banks recommended by the Registrar and to undertake necessary Legislation for this purpose.

This conference resolves that the Registrar should prepare a case and obtain sanction of the Government that the cheques drawn by the Societies on the Bombay Co-operative Central Bank be accepted by all the Treasuries, at least for payment of Government dues.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May, 23.

A District Political Conference will be held at Lucknow, during the first week of June, when the All-India Congress Committee meets. The venue of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has not been settled as yet. The Town Congress Committee are making arrangements for board and lodging of members and others.

DISCOMFORT AFTER EATING.

may be due to eating too much, eating rich, indigestible foods, to excessive acid secretions, or to food fermentation. You may feel as if you had a lump of lead in your stomach, the acid may burn and irritate, or the gas may distend your stomach so that it presses upon and interferes with the heart action; but whichever of these may be the cause, instant relief may be obtained by taking Bisurated Magnesia. For genuine prevention of stomatch trouble, for quick and certain relief after the pain has started, Bisurated Magnesia is unsurpassed. However slight your trouble may be, get some Bisurated Magnesia from your chemist to-day. Take as directed, and you can always enjoy your food without fear of pain and discomfort to follow. Beware of substitutes: look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, on every package and ensure your getting the genuine.

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THE WORLD SIGNIFICANCE OF MAHATMA GANDHI

By REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

(Extracts from a Sermon preached at the Lyric Theatre, New York, on March 12th, the day following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.)

The following are some further extracts from the Sermon. The first instalment appeared in yesterday's issue:—

A New Type of Non-resistant.

It is these two disabilities which have left the advocate of non-resistance helpless to commend his doctrine as an adequate method for meeting the contingencies of the modern industrial struggle, for example, or of international war. Non-resistance may be all right, he has been told, as a personal idiosyncracy or as a means of escape from social responsibility, but it has nothing to offer the man who has to meet things as they are! And now, behold, comes Gandhi, a new type of non-resistant, a man who leads his people in the greatest movement of revolt our age has known, and does it on the basis of a program of "resist not evil"! It is this program, or technique, of non-resistance as a method of social change, as the plan of campaign in what is literally a war for national independence, that constitutes Gandhi's unique and immortal contribution to experience. Beginning with the elementary precept of "non-violence," which pledges all Indians to abstain from use of force under all circumstances, Gandhi passes on to his second and basic principle of "non-cooperation." This is only superficially a negative principle—a refusal to cooperate in any way with the English government, to accept favours or rewards, to use the courts, to send children to the schools, to buy English goods, to pay taxes, to recognize the laws. At bottom, it is a magnificently positive assertion of Indian self-sufficiency—the definite organization of a society which is politically and economically self-sustaining and therefore independent. What Gandhi is doing is teaching his people to do their own work, to manage their own affairs, to build and maintain their own institutions and to endure in patience, not only without hatred or desire for revenge but with actual good will towards the enemy, whatever sufferings this policy may bring upon them from their alien rulers. He is organizing a vast program of social revolt on the basis of love—love one for another expressed in terms of mutual service, and love for the enemy expressed in terms of forgiveness and compassion. He is showing that no people needs to be helpless in the face of physical force, or to resist force with force to their own misery and destruction. All they have to do is to act together in ignoring it—to rise above it by discipline, to conquer it by suffering. "We must meet organization by greater organizing ability. We must meet discipline by great discipline, and we must meet sacrifices by infinitely greater sacrifices."

It is in this program of non-resistance, applied on a vast scale to social issues, that I find evidence of a significance in Gandhi's work which far transcends the borders alike of country and of race. If the Mahatma succeeds in his great venture, non-resistance will be made for the first time in history a universal principle of life. The reproach that it is nothing more than an eccentric rule of individual or sectarian life, will be removed. The charge that its feasibility is limited to the single life, or the unworldly habit of experience, will be answered. If Gandhi succeeds, we shall see that non-resistance is a sound method of social action, that resort to violence for any cause is no longer necessary, that for defence against aggression and in endeavours after liberty, there is "the better way" than force. If Gandhi succeeds, do I say? Gandhi has already succeeded; he has demonstrated this truth! His arrest yesterday was the final evidence of his triumph. More terrible to England than any sword, is the steadfast patience of this one little man who (in the true spirit of love, "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth things." In Gandhi, if men be wise, the era of force at last comes to its end, and the era of peace and brotherhood begins!

Fighting for India's Soul

There is one final aspect of Gandhi's universal significance of which I would speak before I end this morning. I can best convey to you what I mean by referring to the charge most often brought against Gandhi by his enemies, that he is a fanatic who would destroy everything that civilization has achieved in the last three hundred years. Thus it is said that he would close the hospitals in India, rip up the railroads, smash the printing presses and cotton factories, scrap the whole intricate mechanism of modern life, in a vain endeavour to restore at one stroke the simpler ways of an earlier and more primitive day. Now, that Gandhi is thus a mad wrecker of the machinery of society as we know it to-day, is obviously disproved by the fact that he himself makes constant use of the various devices which are the commonplace of our time. Thus when he was so desperately wounded by the assasin in South Africa, he went to a hospital and was there nursed back to health by an Englishwoman who had come to know the kind of man he was. In India he travels constantly from place to place on the railroads. The other day, when extraordinary speed was necesary, he made the journey in a high-powered automobile. His use of the printing-press is constant and most effective.

There is truth, however, in the statement that Gandhi is fighting the machine of Western civilization in India, and seeking to restore the native and therefore primitive culture of his people. It is just this which marks, to my mind, the culminating evidence of his genius as a spiritual leader. For Gandhi, as he looks upon his country to-day, sees it subjected to a two-fold yoke. On the one hand, there is the yoke of English government—the bondage of an alien political system, against which the nationalist movement is now being directed. On the other hand, there is the yoke of capitalism—that economic system which uses the vast machinery of modern invention for the exploitation of the many to the profit of the few. To Gandhi, release from this economic system of Western capitalism is as important for India as release from the political system of British imperialism.

At the heart of this Western civilization of ours, Gandhi believes, is death and not life. We have created a vast machine which proves to be a Frankenstein which is devouring us. This monster has bound us to the wheel of labour, deceived us with the lure of wealth, degraded us to the base uses of materialism, leveled to the ground our standards of moral and spiritual idealism. Even in a physical sense it is a failure, for in the end it brings only such calamity as the Great War. It is this system of economic ruin which Gandhi sees coming into Asia, after having conquered and ravaged our Western world. He sees it victorious in Japan, he sees it invading China, he sees it planted at the heart of India—*and he declares war against it*! He fights the opium trade, he battles against the liquor traffic, he substitutes the domestic spindle for the factory loom, he denounces the railroad the automobile, and the machine in general. What Gandhi is attempting to do is to save India from the blight of Western materialism by restoring her own native civilization and culture before it is too late. He is trying to preserve his land from the curse of commercialism, the horror of machine exploitation and production, the slavery of wage labor, the whole black system of capitalistic life. And he would do this not for its own sake, but for the sake of India's soul. He would save the spirit of his people—their simplicity, their art, their religion, their mystic comradship with one another and with God.

It is here, in this great service, that Gandhi becomes in very truth the great religious leader of whom I spoke in the beginning. It is in this work of spiritual redemption that he takes on a universal significance, for the West as well as for the East. For in saving India, Gandhi is saving the world. In staying the ravages of capitalism in his own land, he is starting a movement which, by process of reaction, will flow back into our world and restore to us those things of the spirit which we have lost. Our Western Civilization is in exactly the situation of Rome in the days of the great Caesar. It has mastered the world by the power of its arms, and is exploiting its resources and peoples to its own advantage. As its outward glory increases, however, its inward disintegration proceeds. At the critical moment in Roman history, there appeared Jesus and the Christian, who brought to the perishing world a new source of life which preserved its vitality for a period of two thousand years. At the critical moment in our not dissimilar age, there appears Gandhi! Does he not also bring with him a new life of the spirit, and may he not therefore be truly hailed as the saviour of the world?

It is thus that I would speak of the universal significance of Mahatma Gandhi and his work in India. The parallel with Jesus constantly presents itself. The Nazarene was a divine personality; he taught the law of love, and laid down a program of non-resistance for its fulfillment; he sought to establish the Kingdom of Heaven on earth by dethroning Mammon in favour of God. So also with Gandhi! This Indian is a saint in his personal life; he teaches the law of love, and non-resistance as its practice; and he seeks the establishment of a new social order which shall be a kingdom of the spirit. If I believed in "the second coming," as I do not, I should dare to assert that Gandhi was Jesus come back to earth. But if "the second coming" has no historical validity, it has at least poetical significance; and in this sense, can we not speak of Gandhi as indeed the Christ? In a little book called "The Scourge of Christ," sent me by the author, Paul Richard, from the foot of the Himalaya mountains, where he lives, I find two remarkable sentences:

"If Christ came again, would he not choose again to be a son of an enslaved people rather than a citizen of the empire?"

"The Christ, if he comes, will not be of the white race; the colored peoples could not put their faith in him."

Is not this the prophecy of Gandhi? Does not this prove him to the Christ of our age? To-day, as in the olden time, it is no longer a question as to whether Christ is here or not. It is a question only of who will recognize and follow him!

END.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, May 23.

Mr. Surendra Nath Mulick, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and the elected Calcutta Municipal Commissioner, has been appointed to act temporarily as Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, during the six weeks' absence on leave of Mr. J.N. Gupta. This is the first time that a non-official Indian has been appointed Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

FAILING IN SINCERITY.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PICKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 23.

A Madura message says that in the security proceedings against 14 pickets, three men tendered unconditional apology and undertaking and six men gave statements that they had nothing to do with picketing nor would they have anything to do with it. Remaining five accused stated they were Non-Cooperators having no faith in the British Courts and would neither defend nor offer security and that they would continue picketing, if they were sent out. The case against them was adjourned to sixth June.

ALLAHABAD BANK DACOITY CASE

EVIDENCE OF DY. MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

The Allahabad Bank dacoity case was taken up to-day before the Captain Hennessy Cantonment Magistrate Allahabad. The five accused Sheo Harik Abas, Ram Bharas Pande, Budhai, Monmotho Nath Das, Sorabjit and Mussamat Mundaria, were produced before the Magistrate. Two of the accused, Durgaprasad and Sidhanath, were absconding. The Court Inspector, Mr. Khariat Nabei, prosecuted and Mr. P. N. Ghose and Mr. Sitaram Ghose appeared for Das. Mr. Safaitullah defended Sheohrik, and the female accused. Mr. Lalmohan Banerjee defended Budhai and Sorabjit.

Mr. O. Gilvy, Deputy Manager of the Allahabad Bank, examined said he was in charge of the Allahabad Bank. On the 2nd May last, the Assistant Cashier was given a few notes of the value of Rs. 30,000 to go to the Imperial Bank to change into smaller ones. They returned between half past one and two o'clock and reported they had been attacked by about four or five men in a motor-car and the bag of notes snatched away. The matter was reported to the Superintendent of Police at once. Cross-examined, the witness said neither the peon nor the cashier informed him there was a woman in the car.

Babu Rupnarain, Deputy Cashier, Allahabad Bank, examined said he sent the Assistant Cashier with a peon to the Imperial Bank to change Rs. 30,000 into smaller notes. Cross-examined, the witness said orders were given only five minutes before the men went to exchange notes. There was no talk about it any time before.

Matadin, Gomashta of the Allahabad Bank, an aged infirm man, who helped himself up to the witness-box with the aid of a stick, said his age was seventy-nine years. The witness left the Allahabad Bank with Rs. 30,000 in notes to go to the Imperial Bank ith Bhowanidin peon in an ekka. They got small notes in exchange. On their return to the Allahabad Bank they were overtaken by a motorcar which passed them by. Witness' eyesight was so dim that he did not see how many were in the motor-car which preceded them at a slow speed and then suddenly stopped about fifty paces from the ekka. One man got off the motor car with a lathi in his hand and standing in front of the ekka barred further progress saying "where are you going" and then struck at the ekkawallah who, however, was not hit and then the man went for the peon and the bag of notes which was with the witness in the ekka and he jumped off lest he might be hit also. The robber seized the bag of the notes and jumping into the motor drove off. He could not say who else were in the car. They then shouted for help but there was no one near by. So they went to the Bank and reported the matter. The witness could not identify the man who came out of the car, for it was all done so quickly. Asked by the Court, the witness said he could not say whether he had used the same ekka on which he used to go before, two or three times a month to the Imperial Bank His pay was Rs. 30 per month and Rs. 15-8 allowance. He had taken about one lakh of rupees to the Bank.

The peon's statement was more or less the same.

THE PURSUIT DESCRIBED.

The Allahabad Bank dacoity case was resumed after lunch. The peon said he received two lathi blows from the man who came out of the car one on the forearm and one on the right leg. He became unconscious and when he regained his senses he found the bag of notes had disappeared with the robbers. He was unable to indentify any of the accused.

The *akkawallah* corroborated the two preceding witnesses.

The Reserve Inspector Mr. Thomson deposed he was called up to capture the dacoits and left in a Ford car with Sargeant Armstrong and accompanied Mr. I. E. Gilbert, a motor engineer in another car on the road to Partabgarh and they all then transferred themselves to Gilbert' car. About 61 miles off from Allahabad, they caught sight of a black car, in front, standing on the side of the road with a punctured wheel. There were three men and a woman in the car. The witness identified M. N. Das, Sheokarak, and the woman, the driver and also Kashiprasad Singh who has now turned approver. As the police party came up Sargeant Armstrong called out to the driver who had his hands near his loins. The witness covered him with his revolver. Armstrong got hold of the man's revolver. After this Armstrong got a number of notes out of the pockets of the driver. Kashi Prosad Singh began shuffling about and the witness caught hold of him and wrested the spear from his possession. Armstrong searched the man's pockets and got five notes of Rs. 100 each. Monmathanath Dass was trying to get away, when Gilbert caught and searched him and got Rs. 500 from him. The woman denied having any money with her but eventually made over rupees four hundred in notes to Armstrong. They brought the prisoners back to Allahabad.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

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don't you know
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The Cheapest and the best
for
New Water Proof Coats bu y to-day
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TO-NIGHT
The world's most beautiful warren Kerrigan Man
IN
The Turn of a Card.
Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Under Public Patronage,
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAORAO BHOSALE
will Stage at
Grand Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay,
on
Saty, 27th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.(S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA.
Sunday, 28th, May, 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Monday, 29th May, 1922 at 3 p.m (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
225 Kalbadevi Road Bombay

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FOR FORD & OTHER CARS.

No. 618. (Two Sizes) No. 622.
Size: 18" Long, 8" Wide, 7¼" High.

(MADE OF STEEL.)
Size: 22" Long, 9" Wide, 7¼" High

These boxes are designed to be carried on the running board of the Ford touring and other cars. They are built low to permit of the door opening. The boxes are made from heavy gauge steel finished in the highest grade of black enamel, which is baked on, giving the boxes a beautiful finish. All joints are electrically welded and fitted with "Yale" locks.

No. 622—Rs. 20-0 each.

We also Stock Steel
BATTERY BOXES
In two Sizes.

No. 812—Suitable for 6 Volt Battery. Size: 12" Long, 8" Wide, 10½" High. Rs.—20-0 each.
No. 814—for 12 Volt Battery. Size: 14" Long, 8" Wide, 10½" High. Rs. 22-8 each.

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Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY MERCHANTS,
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Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE."

THE OTHER SIDE EXPOSED.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to answer one of the points, again raised by "One Who Knows" and "Observer." I have decided as far as possible not to answer unsigned letters after this letter is published.

(1) There are instances, where interested parties have by an incredibly clever jugglery of words and phrases tried to make simple-minded people believe that two and two make five and not four; and that is why wise and straightforward people attach more value to signed articles than to unsigned ones. I request "Observer" and others like him to follow the example of Mahatma Gandhi, who made it a point to sign all his articles in "Young India" and "Nava Jeevan."

(2) I am sorry I cannot agree with "Observer," when he says that the Tata Co. satisfied the public as regards the public utility of the Mulshi Peta Project. In order to secure the sympathy of the general public for such big schemes which affect the interests not only of the Mavlas but of the whole of Maharastra, directly or indirectly, the mere issuing of a prospectus or the publication of a statement at such a late date as November 1921 is not enough. Even now very few people know and understand what the Hydro-Electric Companies, referred to by "Observer," have done or are doing. There are thousand and one ways of getting the sympathy of the public, if at all any value is attached to it. That it might not be convenient for the Tata Power Co. to do so is quite a different thing.

(3). I, along with several respectable people like Mahatma Gandhi, still hold that our poor country is not going to gain in any way by the wholesale introduction of the accursed Industrialism of the West. It has ruined social and political life in Europe and America by creating terrible dissensions between capital and labour, the classes and the masses and has led to untold misery. We do not want to see the same phenomena repeated in our country. The important point is not the development of Hydro-Electric or any other kind of power. The main issue is whether we are to allow the destruction of thousands of our villages, which form the backbone of the country, under the name of industrial development and whether the moral, physical and material well-being of our countrymen in these villages is to be jeopardised in order to fill the coffers of a small number of capitalists and their friends, who always think in pounds, shillings and pence. A visit to the filthy slums in Byculla, Parel and other suburbs of Bombay is enough to make all right-thinking men understand what I mean by the all-sided degradation of village population, as a result of the breaking up of small villages and the formation of such big industrial centres as Bombay, Ahmedabad and others. I would rather have one meal a day in the comparatively pure and healthy atmosphere of villages than ten meals a day in the dirty and miserable slums of Bombay, with occasional visits to the liquor-shops and other dens of vice and misery. Again the non-existence of big Hydro-electric schemes and vast industrial centres is not at all responsible for the one meal of the unfortunate Indian ryat. Other things, such as foreign rule, the destruction of cottage industries, and other evils referred to by the late lamented Dadabhoy Nawroji, R. C. Dutt and others, while explaining the drain theory, have done this harm to the ryot. In the good old days, when India was really a land of gold there were no Hydro-electric schemes and still our country held a very high position in the scale of nations both materially and morally. The revival of villages by the introduction of the Charkha and the hand-loom would be the right thing to do in this matter as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, Sir P. C. Ray and others.

(4) "The Observer" says many shareholders consider that they have lost their monies, because nobody will look at the shares of the Company. This is just the thing which we want to emphasise. The Company itself has undermined its own credit and reputation by having recourse to questionable tactics. It did not take the public into its confidence. Even the land-owners, whose lands were to be submerged, were kept totally in the dark as regards the calamity which threatened them and proto their property. They were ill-treated and insulted when they came to know of the calacity which threatened them and protested against it. Lakhs of rupees according to the statement of the Company were spent even before the regular contracts with the Government was executed. The very fact that the Company thought it risk to trust the general investing public shows that its conscience was not clear in this matter. Even now the Company is regularly cursed by many of the survivors of these land-owners who were made to part with their lands near Lonawla, Shirota and the Andhra Valley.

(5). I am glad I am not a business man, in the sense in which the "Observer" takes the word, nor do I ever wish to belong to that category of mammon-worshippers. The so-called business men would do well to use all the influence which they might have with the Directors of the Tata Power Co. to induce them to keep the register of shareholders open for the inspection of the public or its representatives if they really want to win over the public to their side. This is the only way of removing much of the misunderstanding about the public character of the Company.

(6). I fail to understand what "Observer" means when he says that the Company has so far avoided putting into operation the Land Acquisition Act. The Government have long ago declared that the land in the Peta has been acquired. The Land Acquisition Officers are there with all their paraphernalia of agents of different kinds; the Governmnt officials are doing their best to help them in this work. Pressure of all kinds has been and is being brought to bear on the poor land-owners in various ways. What is the propriety of saying that the Company has avoided taking Government aid? The very knowledge that Government was at the back of the Company was enough to frighten the poor, ignorant Mavlas into believing that their fate was sealed.

(7) Let me assure "Observer" that he is misleading himself and the public by taking it for granted that the Mawlas could be provided for in adjacent villages or for the matter of that anywhere else; the Government have already declared their inability to secure land; and had there been any remote possibility of securing such land we would have even then objected to that procedure; because it would have been like robbing James to make provision for John, if already occupied areas were to be acquired. Waste lands, of course, are out of question.

(8). "Observer" has doubts whether the Mawlas would lose their inherited virtues. I strongly hold that not only will they lose all their ancient national characteristics as soon as they leave their ancient homes and environments and migrate to cities as 'wage-earners', but their very existence as a distinctly healthy part of the national fabric would be hopelessly endangerd. Past experience shows that the expropriated peasantry near Lonavla Shirote, and in the Andhra valley have been reduced to a very miserable condition. They have lost their lands and the money they got for their lands, has been already spent. So they are now wandering from place to place in search of work in order to fill up their bellies in the most abject manner.

(9) I know fully well that the Mahars living in Mulshi Valley can also be styled as Mawlas in the sense that they are the inhabitants of Mawal. This in no way weakens my argument. The major portion of the company's labourers are Mahars; but these Mahars are not the inhabitants of the Mulshi Valley; but they come from such outside valleys as Powd, Shera, Jamgaon, Disli, etc. They have very little sympathy for the Mavlas and the Mahars in Mulshi valley and that is why they have several times taken an active part in maltreating the Satyagrahis.

(10). I thoroughly object to the Land Acquisition Act in the form in which it just now stands on the Statute Book. I hold that before applying the Act to any part of the country the Government and the Company concerned ought so to educate the public and win their sympathy for their cause that they would not only willingly part with their holdings but even voluntarily offer them as a sacrifice on the altar of the public good. The history of the Mawlas testifies to the fact that when convinced as regards the utilities of a srheme or the bona fides of a leader they have not only considered their lands and property as of little value but have actually laid down their own lives and those of their dependents for the sake of their belovd leader like the Great Shivaji and the Mother-land.

(11). I definitely and emphatically say that culpable hooliganism was practised by the servants of the Company who are said to be paid extra "Bakshis" for this. The correspondents of the "Bombay Chronicle" were eye-witnesses. Mr. Naik the trying Magistrate was convinced that Satyagrahis wre maltreated by the Company's gundas. The undersigned himself was a victim to their hooliganism. He was given several blows on the face and other parts of the body with the result that his nasal bone was fractured. Big Police officials and the Company's doctor himself were shown the wounds received by him. It would indeed be out of taste to describe the indecent behaviour of the gundas as regards the Mawli women. It was only yesterday that some respectable ladies from Bombay Seva Sadan had been to Mulshi as visitors. They can testify what foul language was used about them by the labourers while they were going to the Satyagraha Mandap. These and similar other facts might not be believed in by "Observer" and others of his type. We never expect to convince them Once the public, which next to God we consider to be our final tribunal of appeal, are convinced as regards the truth of our statement our duty is done.

(12). I need no longer dwell at length on the part played by the Poona leaders in the Satyagraha movement. My views have been very ably and nicely explained by 'One Who Realises' in the "Chronicle" of 18-5-22.

(13). We see no reason why we should trouble our heads unnecessarily by looking into details about the prices of lands in Mulshi Peta and other places. The Mawlas do not wish to part with their lands, so any discussion about their market or other value is useless. The Honourable Member in Council whose veracity is questioned by 'One Who Knows' is thoroughly able to defend himself.

(14). "One Who Knows" appears to belong to the cult of those to whom Shivaji was only a mountain rat. So his Mawlas of Mulshi Peta need have no historical importance.

(15). 'One Who Knows" has credited the servants of the Company with having set an example of true Satyagraha! The less said of this the better.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) G. N. KANITKAR.

Poona May. 19.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B. A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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MR. SASTRI'S TOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with lively interest the article 'Reflections on a Right Honourable'. When the author compares Mr. Sastri with Cavour, in the language of an English historian, he voices the feelings of hundreds of Indians.

"Everywhere the Government of India is held in high respect, and any agent of that Government is bound to receive respectful attention," says Mr. Sastri in his speech at the Viceregal banquet, while telling the tale of his recognition at Washington. And thus he identifies himself as an agent of the Government, to advertise whom he goes out. So this must be remembered by the people abroad when they hear Mr. Sastri, that he is the agent of the Government of India and not of the people,—of the Government under whose parental administration the best and the bravest of the land are rotting in gaols. "Somehow or other I have unquenchable faith in the future of this Commonwealth," says Mr. Sastri in the same speech, and adds further, "I belong to the Servants of India Society of which the basic article is the belief that the connection of India with England is somehow on high intended mission to fulfil some purpose for the benefit of the world."

Hence, all those who hear Mr. Sastri, must remember that he is out to advertise his faith in the British Commonwealth and its high purpose, to advertise the high utility of the Reforms and to declare to the world that India is happy and content, while she is groaning under this crushing system for want of blood and nourishment. He is only out to encounter the 'mischivious propaganda' in America and thus alienate the sympathy of foreigners.—Yours, etc.

AN U. P. STUDENT.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to ask if the Trust chawls are intended for Indians only, or are poor Goans, East Indians, Eurasians and Europeans also welcome to live in them. It seems the Land Manager and his Deputy are of opinion that all new chawls are reserved for displaced tenants now if every chawl is given away to displaced tenants then what about other poor people, is the Trust going to leave them in the lurch. It is a crying shame that in a large city like Bombay the Trust cannot see to the comforts of poor people without any racial distinction; it only shows clearly that when Indian officials are placed in positions of great responsibility they do not know how to govern; I have come from a mofussil station where poor villagers have told me with tears in their eyes. that a British Magistrate is more sympathetic and kind than an Indian law officer. so with the City Improvement Trust the sooner the Land Manager and the Deputy Land Manager throw off the scales from their eyes and see that in a free country every man rich or poor, black, while, yellow or brown must be treated impartially in the matter of provision of chawls.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 23rd

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr is			29.707
Temperature of Air		degree S	87.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	80.5
Dew Point		"	78.1
Relative humidity of Air		"	0.735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10		"	3.6
Maximum temperature of Air		"	93 0
Minimum do do do		"	83 2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			SW.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do		miles	144

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in	
M	29	m 0 28	27 1	29	m 6 35	14 9	
		1 10a	29 1		7 18a	13 3	
Tu.	30	m 1 9	26 10	30	m 7 12	16 1	
		2 1a	18 9		8 1a	18 6	
W	24	m 10 13	26 7	24	m 3 28	17 0	
		9 57a	26 1		5 55a	19 3	
Th.	25	m 10 52	27 0	25	m 4 6	16 3	
		10 35a	26 6		4 58a	18. 9	
F	26	m 11 29	28 3	26	m 4 44	15 6	
		11 11a	26 10		5 19a	18 5	
S	27	m 0 4a	28 9	27	m 5 21	15 0	
		11 40a	27 1		5 58a	18 2	
S	28	m 0 41a	29 1	28	m 5 58	14 8	
					6 38a	8 2	

"The Madras Mail" understands, Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham I.C.S., Commissioner of Income-tax in Madras is to be appointed to act as member of the Board of Inland Revenue, the Government of India in place of Mr. C. G. Sim, I.C.S., who goes on four months' leave.

"The Swarajya" publishes that Arabinda Ghose is about to publish a series of books bearing upon "Indian Nationalism." (A.P.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	--

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—

Mid. Americans Spot Good demand		12 16
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18 95
New York, 11 a.m.	July	20 32
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	20 15
	Jan.	19 93
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	20 01
	Oct.	19 60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 94
June	--
July	11 78
Aug	11 68
Sept.	--
Oct.	11 50
Nov.	--
Dec.	--
Jan.	11 36
Feb.	--
Mar.	--
April	--

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23rd.

Months.	To-day's prices
May	11 87
June	11 76
July	11 72
August	11 62
September	11 53
Oct.	11 45
November	11 36
December	11 27
January	11 22
February	11 15
March	11 08
April	11 03

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 23rd,

Months.	To-day's price
May	18 00
June	18 05
July	18 10
Aug.	18 25
Sept.	18 40
Oct.	18 50
Nov.	18 65
Dec	18 70
Jan.	18 80
April	--

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Firm with an extensive cloth in giving Yarns:—Stiff and healthy undercurrent of demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 23rd

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 90
" "	Fully Good	8 30
" "	Fine	8 70
Bhownuggar,	Good	--
"	Fully Good	--
"	Fine	9 35
M, G.	"	9 75
" "	No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 25
" "	" Fully HGood	--
" "	" Fine	10 65
M. G. Broach	Good	11 05
" "	Fully Good	7 80
" "	Fine	8 20
G. Scinde	Good	8 60
" "	Fully Good	--
" "	Fine	--

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 23rd

Future at New York	July	20 05
	Oct.	19 90
	Dec.	19 83
	Jan	19 72
	Liverpool, May 23rd	
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May	11 87
	July	11 72
	Oct.	11 45
	Jan.	11 22
	London, May 23rd.	
Telegraphic Transfers		1/3 13/16 Firm
Bar Gold		4/13/2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot		36 7/8 Steady

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 23rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continant	21,000
Futures at New York May	20 26
" " " July	20 06
" " " Oct.	19 98
" " " Jan.	19 81
Spot Cotton at New York	21 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 00
Futures at New York July	19 99
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 57
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Demand Bills	--
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	73 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 23rd

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	37 3/8
" " 2 months hence	37 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China bought steady bought. Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 22nd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs May-June Sellers	55/3
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. May-June Value	54/9
Australian 52 lbs. May Sellers	57

Tone :—Dull

SHARES.

P. & O. Banking Corporation	--
Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp	14 5/8

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"MIRA"
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All parts may easily be boiled.
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SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Sellers	£ 18 5/8
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£ 19 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Value	£ 9 3/16
Toria Rapeseed :—May-June Quoted	£ 19
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	£ 20 1/2
Tone :—Steady	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69
Govt. Securities 3 %	58
7 % Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	7 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—Very Dull	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/3
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	18 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19 4 1/2
Tone :—Firmly held, Fair request very little doing.	

Business Season is Dull

And if you be Dull too

Your Business will be Duller Still

Trade is only made

by creating Desire for particular products by arousing what is known as "Consumer interest" by proclaiming the virtues of the wares in the market places

To Stimulate your Business

the Need is for strong, forceful, educative publicity, both in your city and outside world which will rouse the Consumers from their apathy and indifference

Advertising Awakens Interest

but, so long as we are content to concentrate all our energies on purchase or production and little, if any, on

The problem of selling and distribution

so long will the growth and revival of business be postponed

We know your goods are right: we know that they have a prestige unequalled in commercial circle and we believe if the consumer only realised their Value and Superiority of advantages he would buy them always in preference to those of your Competitors.

Publicity is just as urgently needed

as the other branches of trade to safeguard your interests by keeping the Public well-informed as to your scope and capacity.

The Bombay Chronicle gives you the Publicity more than what others can give and you get the best returns therefrom.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT

The following letter appears in "The Times":—

Sir, In view of the crimes committed by the Japanese troops in Siberia, and the Japanese Government's policy of still maintaining its troops in that country in spite of the pledge given to the Powers at Washington, an appeal has been sent to the labour and Socialist movements throughout the world and to all the prominent men and women in the British Trade Union and Labour movements, calling for an international boycott of Japan.

The appeal is signed by Robert Williams (president, International Transport Workers' Federaion), Ben Tillett, M. P. (Transport and general Worker Union; General Council British Trades Union Congress), J. Bromley (general secretary, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; General Council British Trades Union Congress), Neil MacLean, M. P. (British Labour Party Executive Council), J. E. Mills, M. P. (Amalgamated Engineers' Union), Robert Smillie (Miners' Federation of Great Britain; General Council British Trades Union Congress).

Yours truly,
W. P. COATES.
(Secretary of the National "Hands off Russia" Committee).
5, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2, April 25.

The signatories to the appeal, in a foreword, refer to the achievements of the Bolshevist Government in overcoming successive counter-revolutionary movements and enabling border States to set up independent Governments, of which Siberia is one. "But this policy does not suit the capitalist oligrachy which governs Japan," hence the support Japan has been giving, and still giving, to the White Merkuloff Government. In summanizing events in Siberia the appeals cites the Japanese undertaking to respect Russian sovereignty and speedily to withdraw, and regards the Japanese promise to retire after the restoration of order, made at Washington and weakly accepted by the Powers, as constituting for Japan merely an interest in maintaining disorder.

Reference is made to the revelations of the Chita Government in regard to an arrangement whereby France supported Japan in the policy of assisting the Whites in Siberia, the French object being the weakening of the Soviet Government and the restoraion of Tsardom, for furthering which aim Japan would be awarded a protectorate over Eastern Siberia. Although France and Japan denied the existence of any such arrangement the delegates of the Chita Government are stated to be willing to submit the original documents to representatives of the United States Government.

According to a report by Comrade Kushnariov, envoy from Chita to Moscow, there has been in Siberia terrorism, persecution, repression, and vindictive punishment more inhuman than in the Spanish Inquisition. Incessant murders, the cutting off of nostrils, gouging of eyes, burning alive, and other forms of savagery are attributed to the Merkuloff Government functioning under cover of the Japanese forces.—"The Times."

SEQUEL TO A FAMILY SQUABBLE

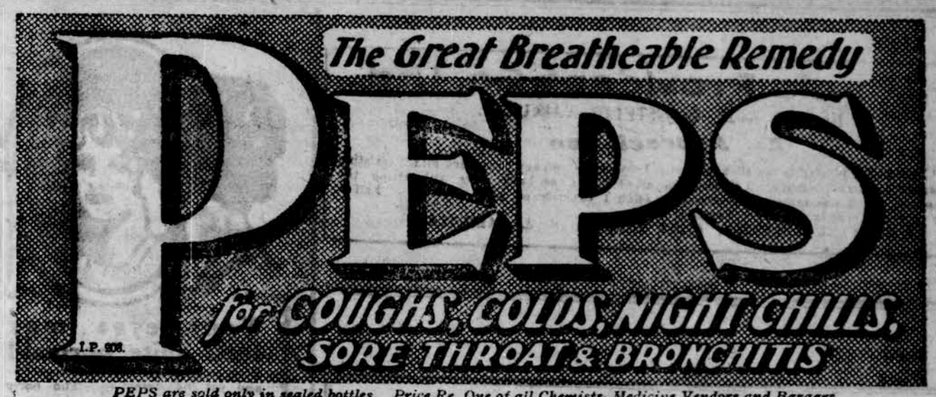
APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Marten).
Piroshaw H. Patel vs. Emperor.

Mr. P. N. Goodinho, pleader, presented an application for revision on behalf of one Piroshaw H. Patel who had been convicted by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Athavle, for the offence of theft and sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment. The petition was prosecuted by his sister who alleged that on the 23rd July 1921 the accused broke open the room and a quantity of furniture and other property was stolen and disposed of to a *jaripuranawala*. The accused was originally charged with house breaking and theft, but the magistrate convicted him under the latter offence stating in his judgment that he would not pronounce any opinion on the criminality of the accused in breaking open the door. The petitioner alleged that evidence in the case did not disclose commission of any offence and that in view of the admission made by the witnesses and the perfunctory manner in which the enquiry was held and no opinion expressed in concluding paragraph by the learned magistrate, the conviction could not be supported. The offence was of a technical character and the petitioner thated that the conviction was unduly severe.

His Lordship admitted the application and granted a rule and in admitting the accused to bail enquired of the pleader for the accused what bail his client was prepared to give. On his stating Rs. 500 His Lordship made an order that the accused be enlarged in his own cognizance of Rs. 500 and a surety of the same amount. The accused to report himself to the Superintendent C. I. D. every Monday.

A Cochin message says that the Nambudiri Yogashema Sabha at its annual Session at Chengannur has approved the proposal to re-admit into caste all such Hindus including Nambduriri Brahmans who have been forcibly converted by Malabar Moplas during the recent rebellion and the Sabha rejected a resolution for abolition of Teendal. (pollution). (A. P.)



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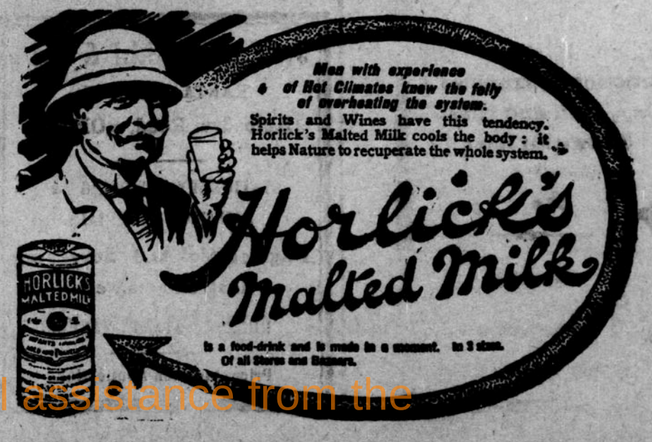
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